



GHORA NIDAN

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EDITED BY



LATE SRIJUT TARINI CHARAN BHATTACHARJEE

OF

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SHILLONG :

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PREFACE.

In June last when I attempted for the first time to read "Ghora Nidan" as it is, after having received a copy from the Kamarupa Anusandhan Samiti through Pandit Hemchandra Goswami, I found myself quite at sea with regard to its vocabulary, much of which is unknown and obsolete, and the text all jumbled up together, and the stops are so misplaced that they served only to render the confusion worse confounded. The *puthi* contains 40 leaves of thick brown and unpolished paper, 38 of which are written on both the sides, and the rest on one side only. The leaves are all uniform in size, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and 4 inches in breadth. Almost all the pages contain 7 lines each in old Assamese script. The first two lines at the beginning are so effaced that they are practically unreadable, while the second leaf is missing.

It is said that the *puthi* was found with an Assamese Brahmin gentleman of Nowgong district where his grandfather for certain reasons went to settle on the boundary of Darrang and Kamrup.

Unfortunately the *puthi* bears no name of the author. In course of my travels in the Mangaldai Sub-division in connection with the reading of the *puthi* I came across several copies of *Ghora-Nidan* which differ a great deal so far as their style and composition are concerned. There is only one *puthi*, with the Goswami of Kulbil Satra in Kamrup, which is exactly the same with only slight variations here and there, probably due to clerical mistakes. The incomplete text of the *puthi* I copied was redeemed to a great extent with the help of the second manuscript. It contains only about a dozen of Sanskrit words. Some of the important words which are Greek at present to almost all the Assamese are even now used in some localities of Mangaldai. The method, style and treatment of the subject are so peculiar that it can be recognised at a glance that it is not a translation from other Sanskrit treatises. Unlike any other medical treatise in Sanskrit which is commonly met in other parts of India this treatise has no mention either of spices or

herbs which are rare in Assam. It is striking to note that the custom of weaving the author's name into the text of a literary composition has not here been adhered to, nor does it contain any prologue or epilogue or invocation either in the beginning or at the end of the *puthi*. I am therefore naturally inclined to believe that the *puthi* embodies a compilation based on experiences of horses acquired specially in the Mangaldai Subdivision which has long since been the main gate for horse-import from Bhutan. The grounds deduced from the reading of this *puthi* go a great length to deny the authorship of Sagarkhosî, the writer of "Aswakarnaryudha" who is supposed to be the author of 'Ghora Nidan' by some Assamese writers.

As to the date of its compilation no trace can be found in the body of the book. It is certain that in this treatise there is no trace of the influence exercised by the Vaisnavi writers over the literature of Assam. Its style and diction are plain and homely, and resemble more faithfully those of the Buranjis of Assam than other literary productions. As such it can naturally be regarded as a piece of work compiled sometime during the administration of the Ahoms from whom the idea of recording important experiences has been borrowed ; besides the horse was an important factor in the civil and military functions of the state, and had a special department under a Ghora-Barua.

Obviously, on the grounds stated above it cannot also be held that this treatise has any connection with the Sanskrit treatises *Aswanaydakam* by Srimat Mohasant Jaydatta, son of Vijay Datta, which is now being translated into English and published as a serial in the quarterly Indian Veterinary Journal from Madras nor with *Aswachikichitam* attributed to Nakula, the fourth Pandava, who is described in the 'Maha-bharata' as a veterinary expert of immense reputation.

This *puthi* therefore seems to me to be a product of experience acquired independently in Assam with reference to horses trained and domiciled in the land and

will, I hope, be a valuable supplement to those Sanskrit treatises named above, and specially to " Haya-Lakshana-Sara " which contains valuable contributions from Salihotra, Nakula and King Bhojo who are reported to be great authorities on horsemanship.

The *puthi* may broadly be divided into two parts, one dealing with the classes, colour and characteristics of ponies, and the other with diseases, their general symptoms and treatment. It is very interesting to note that unlike any other medical treatise in Assamese this *puthi* contains no symptoms of diseases except in very few cases. It is also interesting to note that no mention has been made in regard to a dose of medicine which according to the Garura-Puran is from 8 to 144 tolas. I should like also to add here in this connection that equal quantities of ingredients should be taken so as to make the required dose where measurements of the different ingredients have not been specifically mentioned.

The classification of the *puthi* is not systematic ; I have however tried my best to impart a system to it purposely, for the convenience of readers without effecting any change in composition or attempting any correction in the spelling except in very few cases where there is a chance of misunderstanding the sense.

For clear elucidation of the technical terms this *puthi* badly wants a glossary. I found two *puthis* with Goswami of Kulbil Satra, namely " Ghorar Lakshana " and " Ghotoka Ratna " besides the one mentioned above, the latter of which for all purposes can be used as a supplement to this *puthi*. But for the " Ghorar Lakshana " nearly 50 technical words used in " Ghora Nidan " would have remained inexplicable.

I travelled in many places and consulted the Ahom translator Rai Sahib G. C. Barua and many leading gentlemen of the province, but these were unable to help.

I am fully aware I have not been able to do justice to the subject as I would like to do, and I hope there should be some allowance made for this maiden

attempt in my old age. I shall consider that my labour in this direction to be amply rewarded when a better qualified man comes forward to take up the subject to make further research into it. As the effort had to be made against many odds I feel mistakes have crept in here and there, and I shall be glad to mend them if reasonable suggestions come forward from any quarter in Assam.

My thanks are due to Srijut Padmakanta Goswami of Kulbil Satra, Kamrup, who has rendered me great help by lending me his *puthis* on the subject.

[November 1927.]

TARINICHARAN
BHATTACHARJEE.

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INTRODUCTORY.

Srijut Tarini Charan Bhattacharyya, the editor and translator of *Ghora-nidan*, died at Gauhati on December 15th, 1927, while he was enjoying his well-earned pension after having served the Government as Sub-Deputy Collector. The book kept him busy for more than a year. He had to plod on with the text bristling with obsolete technical terms, identify the species of horses and antidotes mentioned and find out their English equivalents. Besides, the manuscripts were in many places undecipherable ; and the first-hand experts whom he approached for elucidation of a difficult text had no special acquaintance with the equestrian science preserved in the treatise *Ghora-nidan*. Under these circumstances the preparation of a correct text and its rendering in English constituted in themselves a work of tremendous labour ; and what the author has achieved in this unpioneered field during such a short time reflects credit on his energy and tenacity. Perfection in such a venture is not a matter of one but of several generations. *Ghora-nidan* and the more artistic, erudite and laborious sister treatise on elephants *Hasti-vidyarnava* are valuable contributions to the veterinary science of the Assamese people, and both the books were, in all likelihood, compiled under the commission of the state for use as staff manuals by officers and men employed by the Ahom Government under the Ghora-chowa Barua and Hati-Barua, heads of the departments of horses and elephants respectively ; and as far as *Hasti-vidyarnava* is concerned we know positively that it was compiled in 1734 by one Sukumar Kaith under the orders of Queen Madamvika, consort regnant of King Siva Singha, 1714-1744, while the illustrations were supplied by two court painters Dilbar and Dasoi. Their use was naturally extended to private owners and professional dealers. These two representative treatises reveal the richness and variety of the Assamese pharmacopœia, and their literary value consists in the preservation of a very large number of expressions now thrown into disuse.

It is regrettable that the author could not give the book the benefit of his final revision which he proposed to do before submitting it to Government. In November 1927 Mr. Bhattacharyya and myself were constantly engaged in revising the translation, but he died before this part of the work was completed. I returned a part of the manuscript which was with me to his brother at Tezpur, Srijut Kalicharan Bhattacharyya, B.L., who prepared the press-copy and submitted it to Government in May 1928. The proofs have been corrected by Srijut Kalicharan Bhattacharyya. They have been further revised. Mr. A. H. W. Bentinck, C.I.E., I.C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., Honorary Provincial Director of the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam, has gone through the English portion, and corrections and alterations have in many places been considerable. Mr. A. O. Dutta, M.Sc., Lecturer in Botany in the Cotton College, has kindly revised the botanical terms. I have revised the Assamese text.

It is hoped that the publication of this book will lead to the unearthing of similar treasures and the stimulation of interest in the cultural legacies which old Assam has made to the new.

COTTON COLLEGE,
December 9, 1931.]

S. K. BHUYAN,
*Honorary Assistant Director,
Historical and Antiquarian
Studies, Assam.*

GHORA NIDAN.



ଘୋରା ନିଦାନ ।

ପ୍ରଥମ ପଟ୍ଟଳ ।

— ० —

ଘୋରାର ଜାତ ଆକୁ ଲକ୍ଷଣ ।

ଟାଟୁକବ ତିନି ଜାତି, ତୁରକିବ ତିନି ଜାତି ।

ଟାଟୁକବ ଲକ୍ଷଣ ।

ଟାଙ୍ଗନବ ସୁକୁ ବହଳ ଡିଙ୍ଗି ଡାଙ୍ଗର, ତାଙ୍ଗିବ ସୁକୁ ଚେପ ଡିଙ୍ଗି ସର୍ଫ ଟାଟୁକବ ତାଳ ;
ଆଚୋରାବି ହଲେ ବିଚାବି ପାବ ।

ତୁରକି ଟାଙ୍ଗନବ ଲକ୍ଷଣ ।

କାନ୍ଧ ସର୍ଫ ହିଁ ଚକ୍ରୁ ମର୍କ ହବ, ମୁଖ ଦୀଘଲ ହବ, ଭବି ଆର୍ତ୍ତ ଶୁଙ୍ଗର ହବ, ଡିଙ୍ଗି
ଦୀଘଲ ଡାଙ୍ଗର ହବ, ଦମନା ବହଳ ହବ, ବରଣ ଏକେବରଣ ହବ, ପଥରା ବା ଆନବେ ହକ,
ତେନେହଲେ ଘୋରା ଉତ୍ତମ ହଇ । ଶଳା ବହଳ ହବ, ଗୌର ସେଜା ଦୀଘଲ ହବ, ପୋକରଟୋ
ଦୀଘଲ ହବ, ନେଜୋ ସୋକ ହବ ଜଦି, ତେବେ ତୁରକିବ କି କବ ଲାଗେ ବିଚାବ କବି
ପାବ ।

କଣ୍ଠାର ଲକ୍ଷଣ ।

ଜଦି ଆଗୁଳା କୁଟୁଳା, ମୁବତ ଜଦି ଜୋବ ଚକବ ଥାକେ ତାବୋ ମନ ବସା, ଦାସ୍ତ
କବକରିକେ ଥାକିଲେ ମିଁକ ହଇ । ସକଳୋ ଗା କଲିଯା ଥାକେ ତାର ମନ ବସା,
ଜି ଆଚୋରାବି ହଇ ବିଚାବି ପାବ । ଜଦି ମନ୍ଦିରାର ହଇ, ବୁଜିଟୋ ଟାନ ହବ ଲାଗେ
ମନକ ନିୟମ କବିବ ଲାଗେ, ଘୋରାତ ଉଠି ବିଚାବ କବିବ, ଇସାକ ବୁଦ୍ଧିମସ୍ତ ହଲେହେ
ଜାନିବ ।

GHORA NIDAN.

(A HAND-BOOK ON THE DISEASES OF THE HORSE AND THEIR REMEDIES.)

PART I.

KINDS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HORSE.

The Tatuk (Bhutan pony) and the Turuki (Turki pony) have each three varieties.

TATUK.

A wide chest and a large neck in a Tangon (male), and a narrow chest and a slender neck in a Taji (mare) are best in a Tatuk. An Achowari will look for all these.

POINTS OF A TURUKI TANGAN. (Male Turki pony.)

Short ears, small eyes, long muzzle, stout legs and knees, long and thick necks, broad quarters or buttocks uniform in colour, whether in a Pakhara (a spotted horse) or other indicate a good horse. If the trunk of the horse is broad, the frame of the body, and the croup long and the size of the tail small or thin, nothing more need be said of that Turuki (*i.e.*, the pony is a very good one).

POINTS OF A KANYA. (Mare.)

If the forehand is short and there is a pair of whorls on the forehead, the disposition of such a mare is not good; one which is continually grinding its teeth is given to shying. One having the entire body black is also not of a good temper. An Achowari will look for these points.

An expert should have his mind strong and under control, he should also try the horse by having a ride upon it. Only the intelligent expert will discover what he wants to know.

ভাল খোরা চিনিবর উপায় ।

খোরার চারিট মেবে ফুরিব, চহু জদি প্রচাৰ কৰে কান ধিৱ নকৰে বয়া খোৰা। তাৰ উপৰত উঠি মাৰিবি চাৰ, তাৰ তাত বিচাৰি চাঁৰ, ধৰি মাৰি চালে জি লেতেৰা কৰে সি আৰু লেতেৰা কৰিব, নকৰিব হেন এনে হই জদি ক্ষিণ হই, পুষ্ট হলে নগাও কৰিব, জদি পুষ্ট হলে লেতেৰা নকৰে প্ৰমান পাই পলমেহে ঘটে।

খোৰা চিনিবৰ কথা ।

খোৰাটো দুৰকৈ ফুৰাব, ঘাৰিলে সমান মাটিত বাখিব, নিৰহকৈ ধৰি ধাকিব একদণ্ডমান, জেইটো সক ইল সেইটো খোৰা। জদি তেও মাপাই ছুখোজ বা চাৰি খোজ গলে লাহি লাই এগৰিয়াতকৈ ফুৰাই চাৰ, আৰু বেবিৰা পাকে যুৰাই চাৰ বৰুনা পিঠিৰ ফালে গিদৰ সিৱনিলৈ, জেই ফালে মাল হেচি ধৰে, সেই ফালে মাহেক তিনি পক্ষতে খোৰাই, টান ইতিৱাকৈ ফুৰালে সেই দিনাই খোৰাই। জদি এফালে আগিলা ঠৰাদি খাকে নেডাঙে বা দমকা থাই সেই ফালে খোৰা, সেইটো দুখ পোৱা খোৰা। আৰু সালতে মাহদি চাৰ, জদি ছয়োটা আংগিলা, খঞ্জতে টানি আফালে ভালে, জিটে লাহে লাহে ওপৰতে মাৰে সেইটো মলিবা, তাকে শুই উঠাতে চাৰ, জেইফালে ভৰদি উঠিব পাৰে ভাল, বোৱাৰা ফালে বয়া।

ককালৰ বলাবল পৰীক্ষাৰ উপায় ।

জদি হেসনি ধৰি ফুৰে, মাৰিলে ধৰিলে নচলে, অলপ ফুৰালে কানকোত্ত ধামে তাৰ ককালত বল নাই, জদি গৰা নামোতে পোনে জাৰ মোৰাবে তাৰো বল নাই। নিতান্ত জাৰ মোৰাবে জদি, খোজত খোজ নপৰে তাৰ বল নাই।

HOW TO TELL A GOOD PONY.

Walk round the pony ; if it opens its eyes but does not erect its ears, it is a bad pony. Examine it by mounting it and giving it a cut ; if it behaves badly it will behave the more so hereafter. If it is in poor condition it may not do so, but will be found later on that when it gets plump again that it will behave badly like any other.

HOW TO TEST A PONY FOR LAMENESS.

Take out the animal to a long walk till it perspires, then hold it firm on level ground for about one Danda (24 minutes), the side on which one testicle is contracted, it will limp on that side. If however it is not detected, make it move two or four steps down a slope holding a string round its neck, and move it round left-wise to the line joining the anus and the scrotum, i.e., its entire length. It limps within a month and a half, on the side on which it walks pressing the scrotum ; or if it is made to walk roughly it limps on that day. If it keeps a foreleg unmoved or unlifted or stumbles, it is lame on that side, but this is due to some hurt. Examine it also by placing some pulses before it in the stable, if it plants both the forelegs forcibly in the same position, then they are all right. If a leg is moved slowly a little above the ground it is defective. Try it again when it rises from lying down ; the side upon which it puts its weight is good, and the side on which it cannot do so is bad.

HOW TO TEST THE STRENGTH OF THE LOINS.

If it breathes quick and hard while walking or will not move even on being beaten, and sweat comes out in the ear after a short walk, it is void of strength. If one cannot go straight down a slope, it has also no strength. If one cannot walk at all, or its footprints of the hind feet do not reach up to those of the fore it has no strength in the loin.

କପଟିଆ ଆକ୍ର ଏଗଲିଆ ସୋବା ଚିନିବର ଲକ୍ଷଣ ।

ଡାଙ୍ଗର ଆଠୁରେ, ନେଜେ, ଯୁରେ, ହାତର ମୁଠ ଏଫାଲେ ବାଘଜବି ନିଯମେ ସବି
କୁବାବ, ଜଦି ମୂରଟୋ ଡାଙ୍ଗି ଏଫଲିଆକୈ ଫୁରେ ନି କପଟିଆ ଏଗଲିଆ ।

ଅଣୁ ଡାଙ୍ଗର ସକ୍ର ଚିନିବର ଉପାୟ ।

ହେଇ ଫାଲେ ଅଣୁ ସକ୍ର ମେହି ଫାଲେ ଏକ ଆଶ୍ଵଳ ଆଦ ଆଶ୍ଵଳ ଚୁଟି ବାଟିତେ
ବିଚାର କରିବ । କତୋବ ମାଲୋତେ ଥାକୋତେ ଚିନିବ ନୋବାବି ; ଭାଗବାଇ
କୁବାଇ ଚାବ, ଜେହି ଫାଲେ ସକ ମେହି ଫାଲେ ଚୁଟି ।

ସୋବାର ବଣ ।

ବଣ ।—

ଶୁଳ୍କା, ବା ଶ୍ରାକଳା ବା ଜାତ ଶୁକିଳା ।

ବନ୍ଦୀ ବା ଜାତ ବନ୍ଦୀ ।

କଲିଆ—ଜାତ କଲିଆ, ସୋବା କଲିଆ, ଭୋମୋବା କଲିଆ, ମାଟ କଲିଆ,
ଚକୋରା କଲିଆ, ସନ୍ଦର୍ଭାଇ କଲିଆ, ବେଙ୍ଗନା କଲିଆ, କାବା କଲିଆ
ପଥରା—ବାଉଳା ପଥରା, ବଗ ପଥରା, ବାଯୁନା ପଥରା, କେକୁ ପଥରା, ହୁକୁର ପଥରା,
କୁପହି ପଥରା, ଫୁଲାମ ପଥରା, ବାବ ପଥରା, ଛାବୁରା ପଥରା, ଡହା
ପଥରା ।

ଚିଲାମ ବା ଚିଲମିଲ—ଚିଲିମି ଶୁକିଳା, ମଟିଆ ଚିଲିମି, ଭୋବୋବା ଚିଲିମି,
ଛାଇ ଚିଲିମି, ଲେଣ୍ଡା ଓ ଚିଲିମି (ଲେଣ୍ଡା ଓ ଜାଗା) ଚକୋରା ଚିଲିମି,
ହହା ଚିଲିମି, ଫୁଲାମ ଚିଲିମି, ନବା ବା ଲଟା ଚିଲିମି, ଦଗଧା
ବା ଦନ୍ଧା ଚିଲିମି, ଡହା ଚିଲିମି, ଛାବୁରା ଚିଲିମି, ଚେପା ଚିଲିମି ।

ଟଲୋ—ଚାଲି ବା ଚାବି ଟଲୋ, ବାନ୍ଧି ଟଲୋ, କାଲି ଟଲୋ, ଟଲୋ ପଥରା ।

ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟା—ତାମ ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ମୋନ ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ବାଘ ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ଦନ୍ଧା ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ମେତ ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ଡହା ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟା,
ତେଲ ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟା ପଥରା ।

ଥିରାଙ୍ଗ—ଥିରାଙ୍ଗ ସନ୍ତତବ, ଥିରାଙ୍ଗ ଭଦରା ।

HOW TO TEST FOR HYPOCRISY AND WAYWARDNESS.

If it has large knees, tail and head, and if it walks with its head raised and turning its cheek aside, it is a hypocrite and unreliable.

HOW TO TEST A LARGE OR A SMALL TESTICLE.

The smaller testicle is shorter by one Angul (the breadth of a finger) or a half. If it cannot be detected in the stable, it should be tested by taking it out for a walk.

COLOUR OF HORSES.

Colours :—

Sukla (white) or Jat sukila.

Ranga (bay) or Jat ran ga.

Kalia(black)—Jat kalia, Ghora kalia, Bhomora kalia, Mati kalia, Chokoa kalia, Rangrai kalia, Bengena kalia, and Kaba kalia.

Pakhara (dappled)—Baula pakhara, Bog pakhara, Bamuna pakhara, Keku pakhara, Kukur pakhara, Rupohi pakhara, Phulam pakhara, Bagh pakhara, Chabua pakhara and Daha, pakhara.

Chilimi or Chilmil—Chilimi sukila, Matia chilimi Bhabara chilimi, Chai chilimi, Lekao chilimi (Lejaojao), Chokoa chilimi, Hoha chilimi, Phulam chilimi, Nora or Lotha chilimi, Dagadha or Dagdha chilimi, Daha chilimi, Chabua chilimi and Dhepa chilimi.

Talau—Ouali or Chari talau, Rangi talau, Kali talau and talau pakhara.

Darya(chestnut) — Tam darya, Son darya, Bagh darya, Dagdha darya, Set darya, Doha darya, Tel darya and darya pakhara.

Khirang—Khirang Rangbhar and Khirang Bhadara.

দেওচৰাই ।

ভদৰা—ভদৰা ছাল তুনি, কলিয়া ভদৰা ।

ওলিঙ্গ (তুলিঙ্গ) —তুলিঙ্গ পথৰা ।

আবলখ বা আবলক্ষ বা আবলখ, বা আবলছ বা আক্স—শুকিলা আবলখ,
ছাল|আবলখ, কলিয়া আবলখ, আবলছ তুলিঙ্গ, আবলখ পথৰা ।

কুমিত—চকোৱা কুমিত, কুমিত বঙা, কুমিত কলিয়া, নৰাকুমিত ।

চন্দৰা বা চন্দা—চন্দৰা কলিয়া ।

তামু বা তাম—তামচন্দৰা ।

হহযুৱা ।

কঞ্জাহনিয়া ।

তুকাম—তুকাম তেলিয়া ।

তিফৰা—বঙা তিফৰা ।

তিলক চন্দন ।

ডাঙ্গকাটি—বঙা ডাঙ্গকাটি, কলা ডাঙ্গকাটি ।

বৰ্ণ অনুসাৰে লক্ষণ ।

জাত কলিয়া ভাল ।

ঘোৰা কলিয়া হৰ কপালত ফোট থাকিব মূৰতো চক্ৰ থাকিব তেবে ভাল ।

তোমোৰা কলিয়া হলে চেণেং অৰ্থাৎ মনত থং হই, তোমোৰা কলিয়া
হৰ মোহোৰ কাল হই গাথৰি চুলি কাল হৰ তাৰ মন শুন ।

মাটি কলিয়া লক্ষণেৰে হে লব ।

চকোৱা কলিয়া চাই হে লব ।

বংবাই কলিয়া ভাল ।

Deocharai—

Bhadara—Bhadara-chal-tuni and Kalia bhadara.

Tuling—Tuling pakhara.

Abilakh or Ablaksha or Ablakh or Abrach or Abrush—Sukila ablakh, Chal ablakh, Kolia ablakh, Abrach tuling and ablakh hakkhara.

Kumit—Chakoa Kumit, Kumit ranga, Kumit kalia and Nara kumit.

Chandara or Chandra—Chandara kulia.

Tamu or Tam—Tam Chandara.

Hudumuwa—

Krishna Ahania—

Tukam—Tukam telia.

Tiphaa—R anga tiphara.

Tilok chandan—

Dangkachi—

CHARACTERS ACCORDING TO COLOURS.

A Jat Kalia is good.

A Ghora kalia is good if it has a star in the forehead, and a whorl on the head.

A Bhomora kalia is ill-tempered but if it has its hair and crest black, it is trustworthy.

A Mati kalia may be taken at sight.

A Chakoa kalia may be accepted on the first glance.

A Rangrai kalia is good.

পথৰা ।

পথৰাৰ কলা সৰহ হলে বগা, পথৰা সৰহ হলে ভাল। পথৰা যদি বঙ্গী
কাচত হই তাতো কথা থাকে। যেইকি পথৰা নহক, পথৰাৰ ছাল বঙ্গী হণে
ভাল, সেতা হলে বয়া। পথৰাৰ জদি কলা লোম ঢাকি শুকিলা লোম
বাঢ়ি গজে তাৰে মন টটাটিঙ্গা হই। পথৰাৰ নাকৰ ফেট বহল হব দি
আগলৈ মাঝুহ খোয়া হই। পথৰাৰ টিশত ফেট হলে খং বং নহই, যদি
তেও কৰি থাকে সালত দিও মাঝুহ থাই। কোখত যদি ফোট থাকে দি
গোচৰঙ্গা হই, ঘোৰাটো যদি দিওৰ মন চলা হই সেই ঘোৰাটো চেলং। ফোট
যদি বোই পৰে, তুৱো ওঠত পথৰা থাকে দি আগহলাত ধাকুৰে পাচলে এৰে।
বাম চক্ষু যদি উসন্দা হই তাক বাটতে বাখিব পাৰে। পথৰা হই ডহা হৰ
দিও কি নকৰিব। কাণ পথৰা হলে হৃষ্ট হই।

বগ পথৰা হলে ভাল, কিঞ্চিং চক্ষ ।

বামনা পথৰা হণে ভাল তাৰে কান পথৰা, টেটোলা ওলোম', ঠেঙ্গ
ডাঙ্গৰ এনে হলে পাচলৈ অনাৰি কৰে।

কেকু পথৰাও ভাল ।

কুকুৰ পথৰা বয়া

লক্ষণেৰে হলে কপহি পথৰা ভাল ।

কুলাম পথৰাও ভাল ।

বাষ পথৰাও বৱা ।

চাবুৰা পথৰা টাকি, সেয়ে বামুনা হণে ভাল ।

যদি ডহা পথৰা হয় তাতো কথা থাকে, কিন্তু পগমেহে হই শোহা বাটতে
বিচাৰি পাৰ ।

A Pakhara with many black spots is not good, but with many spots is good. A pakhara, if without much red, should be noted. Red skin of any pakhara is acceptable, but not the white or brown. If the growth of the white hair of a pakhara overshadows that of the black, the pony is a wicked one. If a pakhara has a broad star upon its nose it will turn out a biter sooner or later. If it has a star on its thigh it is neither ill-tempered nor friendly. But if it still shows either mood at the stable it will be a biter. If it has a star on its side, the large tendons on the back of the hind legs above the knees red, and the temper uncertain, the pakhara is vicious. If it has a blaze and spotted lips it runs in the front first, but afterwards falls back. If its left eye is prominent the horseman may accept it. If the eyes of a pakhara are brown then what may it not do? One with spotted ears is wicked.

A Bog pakhara is good but a little shy.

A Bamona pakhara is good ; but it becomes troublesome when old if its ears are black, gullet hanging, and legs large.

A Keku pakhara is good.

A Kukur pakhara is bad.

A Rupahi pakhara, if its markings are good, is good.

A Phulam pakhara is good.

A Bagh pakhara is bad.

A Chabua pakhara is fretful, but if of the Bamuna kind it is good.

A Doha pakhara is to be noted, but its disposition will be found out later on by its rider.

চিলিমি মুখ কলা, অঙ্গ কলা, আনু কলা এনে হলে চিলিমির ভাল, দেশে
পোবা হলে বয়া। চিলিমির কান দীর্ঘ হব, পা ও দীর্ঘ হব সদোবে ভাল।
মুখ ছুটি হলেও বয়া, জোঙা হলেও বয়া। ঠেঙ ডাঙ্গৰ বয়া, শাপ চক্ষুও বয়া।
চিলিমির নাকত ফোট হলে বয়া, কোথত ফোট হলে ভাল, পিঠিত ফোট
হলেও ভাল, টিকাত ফোট হলে টাকি হব, মাছ-লঙ্ঘুরিয়াকৈ টিকাত ফোট
হলেও টাকি হব।

শুকিলা চিলিমি ভাল।

ছাই চিলিমি বয়া।

কথাৰে হলে লেকাই চিলিমি ভাল।

হহা চিলিমি ভাল।

সুগাম চিলিমি ভাল।

লঠা চিলিমি ভাল।

দগধা চিলিমি বয়া।

ডহা চিলিমি হলে তাত কথা থাকে।

চাবুৱা চিলিমি বয়া।

টলো।

লক্ষণেৰে হলে চালি টলো ভাল।

টলো পথৰা হলে তাত কথা থাকে, মনত কপট, বাউতে বিচাৰি পাব।

দৰ্যা।

দৰ্যাৰ নাকত ফোট হলে বয়া, কান পথৰা হব সিও কি নকৰিব। দৰ্যা
যদি ডহা হই তেবে বেয়া হই।

দৰ্যাতামু তেলিয়াৰ নাকলৈ চুছিমৰাকৈ ফোট বলে এনেটো ঘোৱাৰ
অন বয়া।

Black muzzle, scrotum and knees in a chilimi are good, but they are not good if they are only partly black. Long ears and legs in a chilimi are good in all cases. Short or pointed muzzle is bad. Large legs and serpent eyes are bad. A star on the nose is bad. A star on the side is good, a star on the back is also good. A star on the thigh indicates bad temper, a spot like the fins of fish at the thigh also indicates the same.

A Sukila chilimi is good.

A Chai chilimi is bad.

A Lekai chilimi is reputed to be good.

A Haha chilimi is good.

A Phulam chilimi is good.

A Lotha chilimi is good.

A Dogodha chilimi is ominous.

A Doha chilimi is to be noted.

A Chabua chilimi is bad.

TALAU.

A Chali talau with good markings is good.

A Talau pakhara is to be noted ; it is a hypocrite as its rider will find.

DARYA.

A star or blaze on the nose of a Darya is bad, and if the ears are spotted, what it will not do ? A Darya with brown eyes is bad.

A Darya Tamu Telia, if it has a blaze pointed towards its nose, is not of a good disposition.

ମୋନ ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟା ଭାଲ ।

ବାଘ ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟା, ଦଗଧା ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟା ଛୁଝୋ ବସା ।

ମୋନ ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟାତକେ ସେତ ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟା ଭାଲ ।

ଥିବାଙ୍ଗ ।

ଥିବାଙ୍ଗତବ୍ୟ, ଥିବାଙ୍ଗର ଫୋଟି ସଦି ସୌହାତଳେ ଢାଳେ ତାତୋ କଥା ଥାକେ ।

ଥିବାଙ୍ଗ ବନ୍ଦବବ ନାକଟେ ଚୁହି ମରାକେ ଫୋଟି ବଲେ ଏନେଟୋ ଘୋରାବ ମନ
ବସା ।

ଥିବାଙ୍ଗ ଭନ୍ଦବାବ ହୁଇ ଚକ୍ର ଡହା ଭାଲ, ଏକ ଚକ୍ର ଡହା ଭାଲ, ଉଠା ଫାଳେ ହଲେ,
ବାଡ଼ତେ ବାଖିବ ପାରେ ।

ଦେଓଚବାଇ ।

ଦେଓଚବାଇ ବସା ।

ଭଦରା ।

କଲିରା ଭଦରା ହଲେ ତାତୋ କଥା ଥାକେ, ସି ବସା, ଏଠେବେ ବେଥା ହଲେ ବାକ୍
ହଇ । ଠେଣ ଡାଙ୍ଗର ହଲେ ବସା ।

ତୁଳିଙ୍ଗ ।

ତୁଳିଙ୍ଗ ପଥବା ଭାଲ ନହବ ।

ଆବଲଥ ।

ଆବଲଥ ଅତି ଭାଲ ।

ଶୁକିଳା ଆବଲଥ ଭାଲ ।

ଛାଲ ଆବଲଥ ଭାଲ ।

କଲିରା ଆବଲଥ ବସା ।

ଆବଲଥ ପଥବା ଗାମ କବାରଟିଲେ ଟାନ, ଲଙ୍ଘଗେବେ ହଲେ ଭାଲ ।

A Son Darya is good.

A Bagh Darya and a Dagadha Darya are both bad.

A Set Darya is better than a Son Darya.

KHIRANG.

A Khirang is of a shallow or fickle mind ; one with a star inclined to the right is to be noted.

A Khirang Rangbhar with a blaze pointed towards its nose is not of a good disposition.

A Khirang Bhadara with both the eyes brown is good ; with one such eye it is also good, if the eye is on the side on which you mount, and it may be accepted by the Horseman.

DEOCHARAI.

A deocharai is bad.

BHADARA.

A kalia Bhadara is to be noted, *i.e.*, it is bad. It is fair if it has a line mark on one leg, it is bad if its legs are large or stout.

TULING.

A Tuling Pakhara is not good.

ABLAKH.

An Ablakh is very good.

A Sukila Ablakh is good.

A Chal Ablakh is good.

A Kalia Ablakh is bad.

An Ablakh Pakhara can be hardly taught to trot ; one may be good with good markings.

କୁମିତ ।

କୁମିତର ଛୁଟ ଜଦି ନ'ାକତ ଥାକେ, କଗାଳତୋ ଥାକେ ତାବ ମନ ଉଶ୍ରାତିଲ ହିଁ ।
କୁମିତ ଡହା ହଲେ ସି ବସା, ଠେଙ୍ଗ ଡାଙ୍ଗର ହଲେ ବସା, ଠେଙ୍ଗତ ବେଥା ଥାକିଲେ ସି ଓ
ବସା ।

ଚକୋରା କୁମିତ ତବେ ।

ନବା କୁମିତ ଭାଙ୍ଗ ।

ନୀଖୁତ କଳା କୁମିତର ନାକିଲେ ଚୁଛିମର୍ବାଟିକେ ଫୋଟ ବଲେ ଏନେଟୋ ଧୋରାବ
ମନ ବସା । କାଳି କୁମିତର କିଛୁ ଆପାହ ନାହିଁ, ଗା ପେଟ ଉକାବୋ ଗାମ
କବାରିଲେ ଟାଙ୍କ, ସଦି ମଲାଓ ଛୁଟ ବେମେଟିଓ ଛୁଟ ଭେଙ୍ଗାଓ ହିଁ ସଦୌରେ ଭବ
ଧରେ ।

ଚନ୍ଦରା ବାଚନ୍ଦୀ ।

ଚନ୍ଦରା କଲିଯା ଭାଙ୍ଗ ।

ହରୁଯା ଲକ୍ଷଣେରେ ହଲେ ହରୁଯାଓ ଭାଙ୍ଗ ।

କୁଷା ଆହନିଯା ।

ଲକ୍ଷଣେରେ ଡଲେ ଭାଙ୍ଗ ।

ତୁକାମ ।

ତୁକାମ ତେଲିଯା ତବେ ।

ତିଫରା ।

ତିଫରା, ବଙ୍ଗ ତିଫରା ଡୱୋ ଟଟାଟଙ୍ଗା ।

ତୁକାମ ତିଫରାର ନାକିଲେ ଚୁଛି ମରାଟିକେ ଫୋଟ ବଲେ ବସା ।

ତିଲିକ ଚନ୍ଦନ ।

ନନ୍ଦବ, ତାବ ଚଙ୍କ ।

KUMIT.

A Kumit is of a fickle mind, if it has stars on the nose and forehead. It is bad if its eyes are brown. One with stout legs is bad, and with a line on the leg is also bad.

A chokoa kumit is fickle minded.

A Norakumit is good.

An entire kolakumit is not of a good mind, if it has a star or blaze pointed to the end of the nose.

A kalikumit has no affection, it is difficult to be taught to trot even with a free body and belly; one with short hoofs and fetlocks can take heavy weights, though bent under it.

CHANDARA OR CHANDRA.

A chandara kolia is good.

Hudumuwa—A Hudumuwa is also good, if it has good markings.

KRISHNA AHONIA.

A Krishna Ahonia with good markings is good.

TUKAM.

A Tukam Telia is fickle.

TIPHARA.

A Tiphara, and a Ranga Tiphara are both wicked.

A Tukam Tiphara is bad, if it has a blaze extending to its nose.

TILOK CHANDAN.

A Tilok Chandan shies, and should not be accepted.

ডাঙ্কাচি ।

কলা ডাঙ্ক কাচি বয়া ।

বঙ্গ ডাঙ্কাচি লক্ষণের হলে যেনেকি নহক, কান পথৰা চক্র উপরে
কাপ বয়া ।

শারীরিক অবস্থার বিভিন্ন গঠন আৰু লক্ষণ ।

পঙ্কমুৰা ছুটিমুৰা এনে বয়া । সদৌ ঘোৰাবে মুখ অধিকে ফটা হলে
মুখ টান, অল্প ফটা হলে নবম হই, নিয়মে হলে ভাল । নাকৰ পাহিজৰ বলা
জোঙ্গা বয়া নিয়মে হলে ভাল, নাসা সৰু মন ভাল ।

কান দীৰ্ঘ সদৌৰে ভাল । সৰু কানে মন টান । দীৰ্ঘ কানে মন পাতল ।
ডাঙ্ক হলে মন চিলা । সৰু হব ছুট হব যদি সেয়ে জোঙ্গা হব, টটাটিপাবেহে
হব হই ।

ছোঁ চক্র যদি উহা হয় সি উন্নত হই । শাপ চক্র বয়া, চকুৰ পিবিকতি
প্রাতল, কেতো ৫চক্র বঙ্গা সোমোৰা চক্র যোপৰ চক্র এনে হলে বয়া ।
আচোৱাৰি ওপৰ চকুৰা হলে চক্র থাই তাত কথা থাকে ।

গাল মোলা এনে বয়া ।

ডিপি চিঞ্চা হলে নলব, চিঞ্চা ওলোমা ডিপি হলে বয়া, ওলোম পেট হলে
মাঠ হই ।

হালমছিয়া কৰতি পিঠিয়া খোৰা হলে টাকিহয়, আগী পুখুৰিয়া হলে গাম
কথাবলৈ টান তেও লব ।

কট ওলোমা এনে বয়া ।

DANGKACHI.

A Kolia Dangkachi is bad.

A Rang: Dangkachi if with good characteristics may be excepted. It is bad if the ears are spotted and there is a zebra mark above the eyes.

THE PARTS OF BODY, AND WHAT THEY INDICATE.

A muddy coloured or short muzzle is bad. A mouth opening long is hard, one opening short is soft, and one with a normal opening is good.

Pointed tip of a nose is bad, to be good it should be neither too much pointed nor blunt. A small nose indicates a good disposition.

Long ears are always good. Small ears indicate a strong mind, long ears a fickle mind, and large ears a weak mind. If the pony have small and short ears, and pointed at the same time the animal is only fit for a knave.

It is good if both the eyes of a pony are brown. Serpent eyes are bad. A horse with white and sticky discharges from the corners of eyes, thin edges of the eyelids, and red, sunken or prominent eyes is bad. A riding pony with prominent eyes may be noted, it is given to shying.

Fleshy or hanging cheeks are bad.

A pony with a thin or narrow neck should not be accepted ; a narrow but fleshy neck is bad.

One with a hanging or pot belly is dull.

Roach backed and razor backed ponies are cunning and wicked, a hollow-backed one can hardly be taught the trot ; however it may be accepted.

One with a fleshy or hanging loin is bad.

পোকৰ চুট হলে কথা থাকে, চুটি পোকবিয়। হব তললৈ অৱ জোঙ্গা
হব ভাল, জদি তলিও জোঙ্গা হই সি বাউতকে গাম সিকাই। অন্তৰে পোক-
ৰ ছাল পথৰ। হলে সদৌৰে বয়া, চোপোহা লেজ সদৌৰে বয়া, টিকাৰ সমানে
লেজৰ ঠাবি হলে বয়া, টিকাৰ পৰা লেজৰ ঠাবি পোন হলে বয়া। লেজৰ
খুৰা ডাঙৰ হব সেঁজে টকা হব বয়া। গাঙ্ক লেঙ্গুবিয়া হলেও বয়া।

ঠেঙ ডাঙৰ হলে জুটি থাই, ভাগৰ ধৰে, অনাবি হই।

পাও দৌৰল সদৌৰে ভাল। মাথৰিৰ চুলি ঠেঙত হলে বয়া কেকেয়া হই
শামান্ত হই।

পাছপিৰাৰ তলিয়া বহল হলে পোকৰ দৌৰল বয়া।

দাবনা ওলমা হলে নলব, বেয়া ধাম কৰে, চঁক ধৰে, শৰ মাৰে, জিক থাই,
পালে মাহুহ থাই, দাবনা ওলমা সদৌৰে বয়া।

জিউৰ তলা বহল হলে ঘন চেলেঞ্জা হই, জদি অণ এট ডাঙৰ হই সি
শোচাতে যিচাতে খোৰাই। জেই ফালে অণ সক সেই ফালে এক আঙুল
আন আঙুল চুট বাউততে বিচাৰ কৰি পাৰ।

গান্ধ কলা হলে বয়া।

শুকিলা মলাত কলা শিৰ হলে ভাল। বেঞ্জেতিয়াৰ লোম মগলৈ বাঢ়লৈ
বয়া। গাঙ্ক খুৰা হলে বয়া। জি ষোৰাৰ আপুনি খুৰা ওফৰে সি বয়া।

মোৰাৰ গা মদলি গৰিৰানি পোন হলে গাম কৰাৰলৈ টান।

পাঁছুলা ধিৰ হলে টিকা জোকাৰে।

আগমুনি বোৰা হলে সি আগ বা পাঁচ একালত এগাহ পাই।

A short croup is to be noted, a short croup but a little pointed towards the lower extremity is good ; if the base is also pointed it would teach its rider how to trot, i.e., such a pony is unmanageable. A spotted skin inside the anus is always bad.

A big tail is bad to all. If the stalk of the tail is on the same level with the buttock it is ominous ; or if the stalk goes straight from the buttock, it is also bad. A short but big tail is bad. A tail like that of an ass is also bad.

A pony with stout legs stumbles is soon tired, and becomes troublesome. Long legs are good for all purposes. If long hair grows on the legs it makes the animal peevish and inferior.

If the base of the quarter is broad, the croup is long and hence bad.

Do not take one with fleshy and hanging quarters it is prone to offensive sweat, it shies, runs away, is timid, and bites when possible. A fleshy buttock is always bad.

A broad scrotum is an indication of peevishness. If a testicle is large the pony limps with or without reasons. A smaller testicle is shorter by one or half an Angul, a horseman will find it.

If the splint bones on both sides of the knees are like those of an ass they are bad.

Black lines on white hoofs are good. It is bad, if hair of the fetlocks touches the hoofs. Hoofs like those of an ass are bad. The pony of which the hoofs give way without cause is bad.

It is difficult to teach the trot to a pony if its body and barrel are straight.

If the hind part of a pony is high, it shakes its buttocks. One with a heavy forehand gets attachment at early or old age.

মুখৰ ডাৰি তিনি আঙ্গুল চাৰি আঙ্গুল নিয়ম, তাৰকৈ জদি উপৰে বাঢ়ে
টটাটিঙ্গা, তলে বাঢ়িলে মৰ্ছ।

বোৰোৰা মাথৰি সদৌৰে বয়া, মাথৰি কলা লেপ থুপিৱা হলেও বয়া, টিকনি
মাথৰি কুটগা হলে বয়া, ডাঙৰে হলে বয়া, চিৰা চোৰোকাৰ ও বয়া। বোৰোৰা-
দি থিৰ হই থাকে সদৌৰে বয়া। বাউত বয়া হলে ঘাট তাক নগৰ, জটিলা
ঘোৰা সৰিৰত্বে বয়া।

চাৰি ঠেঙ্গত লোম, কানত লোম সদৌৰে বয়া।

গা একে বৰণিয়া হলে কপালত ফোট হলে ভাল। গা একে বৰণিয়া হলে
ঠেঙ্গ চাৰিখন শুক্রা হলে মিও বয়া।

স্বাভাৱিক চিন আৰু লক্ষণ।

চকৰ—ছয়োকালে গালত চকৰ হলে বাউতক উৰাৰে। তাল চকৰ
তালুত হলে ভাল, চকুৰ গাজত হলে টটাটিঙ্গা, চকুৰ নাম হলে লব। টিকনিৰ
তলে তিনি চকৰ হলে ভাল, কানৰ তলে চকৰ হলে মুৰ জোকাৰে, উঠা
ফালে হলে বাউতে বাথিব পাৰে, মাথৰিব তলে ছয়োকালে ডিঙ্গিত চকৰ হলে
বয়া, উঠা ফালে হলে বাউতে বাথিব পাৰে। দাপনাত চকৰ হলে বয়া।
ডিঙ্গিৰ তলে আৰক্ষ হলে ভাল, এনে হলে লব, সেয়ে বামাৰ্বৰ্ত হলে বয়া।
চকৰ বিকট হই মন পাতল।

ছেলাউৰি।

দাবনাৰ পৰা ডিঙ্গিৰ তলে ছেলাউৰি ডথবাথৰিকৈ জ্ঞেতি ডথৰ থাকে
তেতিটা বাউত উৰাৰে। গালত ছেলাউৰি হলে বয়া। চকুৰ তলৰ পৰা
ছেলাউৰি ওপৰলৈ গলে বয়া, দাবনাৰ পৰা ওপৰলৈ গলেও বয়া, চকৰ পৰা

A three to four Anguls long beard in a pony is usual ; the excess growth indicates craftiness, and a shorter growth indicates dullness.

Short mane is bad in all cases. Black and dense mane is bad, short, or thick or patchy mane is bad. Short and standing mane is bad always. If the line of the crest of a pony is bad, the animal is inferior and should not be taken. A pony with matted hair is bad for all purposes.

Thick hair on all the four legs and ears is bad in all cases.

A pony with a uniform colour of the body and a star in the forehead is a good one. If the colour of the body is uniform and all the legs are white it is bad.

NATURAL MARKS AND THEIR INDICATIONS.

Whorl.

Whorls on both the cheeks bring ruin to the rider and his family. A mark like pair of whorls at the crown of the head is good, a pair between the eyes indicates wickedness they may be ignored, however, if they are below the eyes. Three whorls below the wither is good. A pony with a whorl below the eye shakes its head. A rider may however accept it, if the whorl is on the side by which one mounts. If there is whorl on both sides of the neck below the mane a rider may accept it if there is one on the near side. A whorl on the buttock is bad. A whorl below the neck is good, a pony with such a whorl may be accepted ; but if such a whorl begins from the left it is bad. An ugly whorl indicates a fickle mind.

CHELAURI.—(Ridge of hair.)

If a pony has ridges of hair between neck and buttock, for every one it will destroy its rider. A line of hair in the cheek is bad. It is bad if such a line runs upward from beneath the eye, or from the buttock.

টিকলৈ ছেলাউবি গঙে ভাল। ছেলাউবি বিকট হই ইন পাতল।

লোমধাৰ—তুই গালে লোমধাৰ হলে মুখ লটপটাই, আৰ্দুৰ পৰা টাৰ্বলৈ
লোমধাৰ হলে চক ধৰে, পেটৰ কোখৰ পৰা লোমধাৰ বয়া। লোমধাৰ বিকট
হই মন পাতল।

লোমঘটিকা—কানত গালত লোমঘটিকা হলে বাউতৰ মূৰ খাই, মাল পুৰণি
হলে লব। ডিঙ্গিৰ তলে ঘটিকা হলে ভাল, এনে হলে লব। সেয়ে বাঁঘাৰ্জি
হলে বয়া। গাত লোমঘটিকা হলে ভাঙ, উঠা কাঙে হলে আৰু ভাল।

মন—মন কথিয়া হলে ভাল, পথলিয়া হলে বয়া।

ঁাতৰ কথা।

ঁাত নভগাৰ সিৰল ভগাৰ সিৰল নাই। আধাৰৰ দস্ত খাৰি থাকে, নটকে
ভগাৰ খাৰি নাই। ঁাততো পানী কতো ভগাৰো ধৰে নভগাৰো ধৰে।
নভগা ঁাতৰ মাজত কলা ফুট।

A line of hair from the groin to the wither is good. If ugly, it indicates a fickle mind.

LOM DHAR.—(Line of hair grown like a centipede.)

If it has centipede-like lines of hair on both the cheeks, its mouth is unsteady. One with a centipede from the knee to the hoof it is easily frightened. A Lom Dhar from the side of the belly is bad. An ugly line is an indication of a fickle mind.

LOM GHATIKA.—(Hairy protuberance.)

One with Lom Ghatikas in the ears and cheeks ruins the rider, however it may be accepted if it is old. A Ghatika below the neck is good, and one with such a Ghatika may be accepted. If a Ghatika begins from the right, it is bad. A Lom Ghatika on the body is good ; it is the more so if it is on the side by which one mounts.

DISPOSITION.

The disposition is good when it conforms with that of the rider, it is bad when it is opposed to it.

TEETH.

A temporary, or a milk tooth has a Siral (a distinctive mark) while a permanent one has not. A milk tooth has a depression which is not found with a permanent one. Some permanent and some temporary teeth may have brown watery marks. A milk tooth has a black spot at its top.

କୁଞ୍ଚଭାବ ଆର୍କ ତାବ ପ୍ରତିକାର ।

ଯେବାର ସଦି ଗଲିଯା ଧବେ ଟିଳ ଗାଲେ ଟାନ କରି ଧରିବ, ସଦି ନମବେ ଟିଳ ଗାଲେ ଜବି ଦିବ, ସଦି ତେଓ ନେବେ ଥା ଲଗାବ, ଥା ଶ୍ରକାଳେ ଗେବ ବାନ୍ଧିବ, ତେଓ ସଦି ନେବେ ମୁଖ ଗଧୁର ହିଁ ପାଂଚ ଠେକ୍ଟ ବାନ୍ଧିବ ଇଫାଲବ ଗାଲତ ଲଗାବ । ସଦି ଏଗଲିଯା ନମବେ ଏଫାଲେ ଲଗାବ, ସଦି ଛୁମୋଫାଲେ ହିଁ ଛୁମୋଫାଲେ ଲଗାବ ।

ସଦି ମୁଖ ଜୋକବା କବେ, ହିସାବ ବାକ୍ ଜୁବି ବହିବ ବାସଜରିତ ନିବହ କବି ଥାନ୍ତି ଧରିବ, ମୁଖ ସଦି ବଲିଯା ହେନେ ଥାକେ ନଥ ନୋପୋବାଟିକେ କିଛୁ ଟାନି ଦିବ, ମୁଖ ଚାଉନି ନମାଯ ଦିବ, ନଥ ନଳବ । ସଦି ମୁଖ ଗଧୁର ହିଁ ଅଳ କବି ଥା ଲଗାବ ହାତତ ସବହ କବି ଜନାବ । ସଦି ମୁଖ ମୁକଳି ଥାକେ ହାମୋଫନି ନମାଯ ଦିବ, ମୁଖ ଚାଉନି ନମାଯ ଦି ହିସାବ ବାକ୍ ଚୁଟି କବିବ, ବାସଜରିତ ଧରୋ ନଧରିବ, ଷେବ କବି ଲବ, କେହୁବି ଥାକେ ସଦି ବାସଜରି ଡଢିଟିକେ ଜନାବ ତେବେ ଚକ ଭାଗିଳ, ସଦି ଗୋପେଥେ ଥାକେ, ତାକ ଭାଙ୍ଗନ କଟିବ, ମୁଖ ମେଲିବ ନୋରବାଟିକେ ଥୋଟଜରି ଲଗାବ, ଚାରନି ଠେକ କବିବ ହାତ ଜୁବି କବିବ ଏତେକେ ଏବିବ । ସଦି ମୁଖ ମୁକଳି କବି ଜାଇ ତାକ ବୋକନିବ କନ୍ବାରି ଠେକ କବିବ ତେବେ ମୁଖ ଜପାଇ, ତାବ ହିସାବ ବାନ୍ଧ ଜୁବି ଧରିବ, ହାତତୋ ବାନ୍ଧି ଧରିବ । ଜାବ ଦପନା ମୁକଳି କବି ହୁଫୁରେ, ତାତ ହୃଦିକ ବହିବ, ହାତତୋ ଜନାବ । ଜାବ ଆଣ୍ଗଲାଇ ଥାକେ ତାତ ନଗରୀ ଲଗାବ, ତେବେ ସଦି ନେବେ ଟାବତ ପାନ୍ଧଜରି ଯେବାର ଟାନ କବି ପାଠେ ଏବେ, ନେବେ ସଦି ଆଣ୍ଗଲା ଅନ୍ତର ନହିଁ ମୁଖତ ଥା ଲଗାବ ତେବେ ଅଳ ଦିନେ ବାକ ହିଁ । ସଦି କୋଚୋରା ହିଁ ତାବ ତଳଚାବ ତଳତ କୁମଲିଯା ବାହବ ଚେକନି ଏକହାଲେମାନ ମୋତୋକାଇ ଦିବ ହାତତୋ ଜନାଇ ଜାବ ଏତେକେ ମୁକଳି ହବ ।

VICES AND THEIR CURE.

If a horse persists in going with its head to one side, slacken the rein and then pull tight ; if that fails attach a cord ; if that is not enough make an incision and when it has healed tie a knot over it ; if even that does not cure and the animal is hard-mouthed, run a cord from that side to the opposite hind-leg. If it turns on one side only, fasten the cord on that side, and if it does the same right and left, fasten the cord on both sides.

If a horse shakes its mouth, sit erect on the line of the girth pressing with your thighs the flanks of the animal, and hold the rein firmly. If the mouth is tender pull the rein lightly without touching the cheekbone, and let the bit hang loose.

If the mouth is hard make a slight wound, and make use of your hands so that the animal feels them.

If the mouth is open, lower down the string round the muzzle and the bit as well, tighten the girth, and hold the rein lightly, and keep the animal under your control.

If the animal bends its body, hold the rein tightly, it will come round.

Obstinacy is not easy to cure ; use a string round the mouth so that it cannot open it, shorten the bit, hold the rein tightly, and it will give up the habit.

If it goes with its mouth open draw in the ring round the muzzle, and the mouth will be closed, tighten the girth also, and hold the rein firmly.

If it does not walk with its buttocks open, shift your seat a little toward the croup and let the animal feel your hands. If it has the same defect in the forearms, apply rings round the knees, if it persists twist tightly five strings round the hoofs, and even after this if it does not give up the habit fully, make an incision in the mouth, and it will come round soon.

यि जलका दि थाके तात वाघजरित सवह करि धरिब, बरिषणत फूर्बाब,
सामतो मुथत जुरि आवि दैव, एतेके मन भाल हई ।

चँक हले, खाति फूर्बाब, एकाठु पानीत फूर्बाब, आग हल यदि मन चँक
षुचिल ।

यदि जूट थाई जाई तात कथा आছे, खिला लगाब, पानीत फूर्बाब, खुराब
धाक कमटिब ।

यदि आगुला आकाले तात आगले हालि बहिब मुश्गुपेलाब जुर्बाई
उठिब ।

केळोबाधाके हात बोगत फूर्बाब, डेढ़ि करि बहिब । यदि मुरको
जोक्रवा करे, तात हाँड निरह करिब, हियाब वाङ्म जुरि धरिब ।

यदि आगुला वेळा करे ताब टावत जरि मेराब, हाततो सवह दिब ।

यदि नेज वेळा करेडेढ़ि करि बहिब, यदि नेज नेमेले ताब तलचाब
तात उठिब माझे पारि बहिब ।

यदि टिका जोकाब धाके ताब आगुलात खिला लगाब, तात डाङ्गि बुक्क
मेलि शहकि बहिब तेबे टिका जोक्रवा गुचे ।

आगुला थब हई दीधल हरे यदि आगुलाब तले खिला लगाब, हाततो
चिप्हा दिब । पाछला यदि थब हई तातो खिला लगाब, यदि घुर्निया हई
हाततो जनाब ।

If the body remains contracted put a coil of 5 or 20 green bamboo shoots below the numnah and let the animal feel your hands, this will set the body right.

If the pony is gloomy the rein should be held tightly and the animal should be walked in the rain, and a cord should be applied to its mouth even at the stable ; this will put the animal in a proper frame of mind.

If it shies take it out to walk at night, and through knee-deep water, it will be cured.

If it stumbles attend to it, apply ghila, take it out to walk in water, and clip the edges of the hoofs.

If it plunges with its forefeet, ride leaning forward.

If the head is drooped ride the animal only occasionally.

If it cringes make it walk in a circle, using your hands, and sit a little inclined to one side.

If it shakes its head, sit erect pressing down the flanks and hold the rein tightly.

If it bends the forehand, twist strings round the hoofs and make the animal feel your hands.

If it carries its tail to one side, sit slightly over.

If it does not stretch out the tail use a circular seat of timber beneath the numnah.

If it shakes the rump make use of ghila in the forearms, and sit opening your chest and stretching out your hands and shifting to the rear, this will remove the vice.

If it overstrides in front use Ghila (shoe) beneath the forefeet, and use whip in your hands ; if it overreaches behind use ghila under the feet too, if the steps are in a circle use your hands.

ଘୋରାବ ମନ ବ୍ରଜନ ଟାନ, ହାତତ ସରହ ଦିବ, ମନ ଟୁଟା ହଲେ ମେଲି ବାହ ଲଗାବ
ତେବେ ମନ ବାଡ଼େ, ସଦି ମନ ବଡ଼ା ଥାକେ, ତାବ ହିମାବ ବାନ୍ଧ ଛୁଟି କରିବ, ହାତତୋ
ସରହ କରିବ ଜିବାଇ ଉଠିବ ।

ସଦି ଗାଁମ ନଥିବି ଥାକେ ହୁଟାୟେ ହୁଫାଳେ ଧରି ପାଚଟେ ଡକାବ, ବାଟିତେ
ଉଠିବ ଉପରତ, ମୁଖତ ଥା ଲଗାବ, ହୁଦିନ ଥିଇ ଉତ୍ତିଶ୍ୟାବ, ହାତତୋ ଅଙ୍ଗ କରି ଜନାବ,
ତେଓ ସଦି ନମ୍ବରେ ବେଙ୍କା କରି ଧାରବ, ସାଲତ ଥାକୋତେ ପରା ଜରି ଡାଙ୍ଗି ଦିବ,
ସଦିଚ କଲକ କାଟି ନାଜାଇ ତାବ ଏକ ଠେମ୍ବତ ଘିଲା ଲଗାବ ଏକ ଫାଳେ ମୁଖତ
ଜରି ଦିବ ।

ସଦି ମଠ ଧାର ଝୋଷାଇ ଥାକେ, ତେବେ ଏକ ଠେମ୍ବତେ ଘିଲା ଲଗାବ, ତେଓ ସଦି
ମେବେ ସି ଠେମ୍ବର ଖୁବାର ଧାର ଚେପି କାଟିବ ।

ସଦି ଧକ୍ଷକିମ୍ବା ଧରେ, ତେବେ ହାତ ଡାଙ୍ଗି ଜନାବ, ମଗରା ଲଗାବ ।

ଏକ ଖୁଜିବାତ ସଦି ହେଲେପନି ଥାକେ, ହାତତ ସରହ ଦିବ, ହିମାବ ବାନ୍ଧ ଛୁଟ
କରିବ, ଜିବାଇ ଉଠିବ ।

ସଦି ପାଚୁଲା ଠାରାଦି ଥାକେ ଘିଲା ଲଗାବ ।

ନେଦେଖାଟିକେ ବଖା ଯି କଥା ଆହେ ତାକେ କଣ୍ଠ—
“ନେଦେଖାଟିକେ ବଖା କଥା” (ଅର୍ଥାଂ ବାଟୁଟିଲେ ଉପଦେଶ) ।

ଆଶ୍ରମର ପରା ପାଚୁଲାଟେ ଜୁଥିବ, ମାଜଭାପେ ବହିବ, ବଡ଼ା ସଦି ଆଗଟେ ହାଲି
ବହିବ, ସଦି ଟୁଟା ହଇ ପାଚଟେ ହାଲି ବହିବ । ଟାନ ଆହନେ ବହିବ, ଟିଲା ଲଗାବ,
ପୋନେ ଉଠି ଥାକିବ, ପାଚ କଚଲାଦି ବହିବ, ପାଚଟେ ହାଲି ଉଠି ଥାକିବ, ଚାଲେ
ଟିପାତେ ବଈ ଆଶ୍ରମ ସଦି ଦୀଘଲ କରି ପେଲାଇ ପାଚୁଲାତ ଧରି ପୋନାଇ ନଳପାତ
ବାନ୍ଧିବ, ଛୁଟ କରି ପେଲାବ । ଭେଇ ଦିକିଲୈ ଘୋରା ଢାଳ ଥାଇ, ସେଇ ଦିକିଲୈ
ଟାନ କରି ବହିବ, ଏତେକେ ଏବେ ।

It is difficult to read the mind of a pony, so use your hands always. If it is dispirited loose it and let it graze and it will regain its spirit ; if the animal is of high spirit, shorten the girth, use your hands sparingly and rest it between rides.

If it does not trot well two men will hold it on two sides, one will drive from behind, rider will mount, make an incision in the mouth, take out every two days and make use your hands sparingly. If the habit is not rectified keep it in a bending position and fasten its cord to the roof of the stable. If the defect is not yet removed use ghila on one side and the cord on the other.

If the animal limps obstinately, use a ghila in the defective leg, if it does not give up the habit yet, cut the edge of the hoof as far as possible.

If it groans raise your hands and make it feel, and apply the Nagara ring.

If it shakes the body in a walk, use your hands lightly, shorten the girth and ride occasionally.

If it is unwilling to move the hind legs, use the ghila.

A FEW INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RIDER :—

Even when there is no indication let me say something, *i.e.*, a few instructions or hints to the rider.

Measure from the joint of the forelegs to the joint of the hind-legs and take your seat in the middle. If the saddle is shifted towards the rear bend your body the opposite way and if towards the front bend your body to the rear. Sit always firmly and make the animal move easily and sit straight with weight on the buttocks leaning slightly backward so that it stops at a pressure when desired. If it overstrides in front tie strings round the hocks and the steps will be shortened. Lean towards the side to which the horse is moving. Sit firm and all will be well.

ବିତୌଯ ପଟଳ ।

୧ । ଅମୃତକ ବ୍ୟାଧି ।

ଲକ୍ଷଣ—ଶୋରାଯ ନାଥାଇ, ଉଠି ପରି ଥାକେ, ତାକେ ଅମୃତକ ବ୍ୟାଧି ବୋଲେ ।

ଔସଥ—୧ । ଆହୁ ଏସେବ ସମାନେ ଖୁବାବ । ୨ । ଜାଲୁକ ପିପଳୀ ଛୁଇକୋ ଥାଟୀ ଏବା ଗାୟିରତ ମିହଲାଇ ଖୁବାବ ତଥା ନାମ । ଆବୈ ଚାଉଳ ପିପଳୀ କୁଚ ତିରିକୋ ସମକରି ଲାଇ ଗକର ସୁତ୍ତ ମିଜାବ, ଭୂର କବି ମୁତ୍ତବ ବାଟତ ଦିବ ତଥା ବ୍ୟାଧି ନାମ ।

୨ । ଆଈହୀ ବ୍ୟାଧି ।

ଲକ୍ଷଣ—ଜିଉ ଦାରିବ ମୁବତ ଆଈଧ ଠେନା ହାଇ ଉଫରି ପରେ ତାକେ ଆଈହୀ ବୋଲେ ।

ଔସଥ—ମାନିମୁନି ତିନିବୋ ବସ ଲାଇ ତେଲୋତ ମାରି ପାରୋରା ପାଥିଦି ହାତ ହାତ କବି ଦିବ ନାମ ।

୩ । ଶୋରା ଆରିକ ହାଇ ଖୋରୋଯା ।

ଔସଥ—ଡୋମ ଚୋରାତର ପକା ପାତ ୨, ବଚର ପାଟ ୨, ହାର ସୁହୁଚା, ମଲଜୋରା ସବାକେ ଖୁନ୍ଦି କାପୋବେବେ ବାନ୍ଧିବ ।

୪ । ଆରୀ ।

ଶୋରାର ଆରୀ ତାଲୁତ ହାଇ ସାହ ନାଥାଇ ।

ଔସଥ—ଆରୀ ବିକ୍ରି ଲୋନ ସମିବ ତେବେ ତାଲ ହାଇ ।

PART II.

DISEASES, THEIR GENERAL SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENTS.

1. AMURTAK BYADHI.

General Symptoms—The animal refuses food and is continually lying down and getting up again.

Medicines :—1. Give internally one seer of poppy seeds in three equal doses a day.

2. Give internally powdered long pepper and black pepper in equal quantities in milk.

3. Boil in cow's ghee rice, arum and long pepper in equal parts and apply the same in the urethra when cold. This will put an end to the disease.

2. AKHOIYA BYADHI.

General Symptoms—Eruptions like parched paddy at the end of the genital organ.

Medicines :—Squeeze out juice of both kinds of Manimuni, boil the same in mustard oil and apply externally with a feather of the pigeon.

3. ARIK-HOI-KHOROWA.

General Symptoms—Limping with the body bent.

Medicine.—Bandage the affected part with the paste made of 7 ripe leaves of Chorat, 7 leaves of Buch, Harghurrucha, and Naljora.

4. AWAN.

General Symptoms—Swelling like a polypus in the palate, for which the animal cannot eat.

Medicine :—Puncture and rub with common salt.

५। કર્મયુલ ।

લક્ષ્ણ—કાગથ ગુરિત ઉથહિ હોવા એ ।

ઓષ્ઠ—ટેનેના પાત, એવા પાત છુટકેં તપતાઈ બાંધિબ સેવ તેવે ભાલ હાઈ ।

૬। કાચોવા વ્યાધિ ।

લક્ષ્ણ—તલપેત ફિંફિ આહે, બુકત થામા દિ કિંફે તાકે કાચોવા વ્યાધિ બોલે ।

ઓષ્ઠ—૧। જંતુરમાંનાંબ દક્ષિણ ચાલ બંગળા લોનેબે ખુરાબ, સિતારે સેકિબ કાચોવા વ્યાધિ નાસ ।

૨। ચેંબર ચાળ, જોતબમાળાંબ ચાલ, બાધમનાંબ ચાલ, મધુકળબ સિપા, ચુંગ, આળાઙ્કુ, કલર પાનિ દિ બટ લિપિ દિવ નાસ ।

૭। કાહ વા કાસ ।

લક્ષ્ણ—દોવા કાહે જાનિ તાકે કાસ બોલે ।

ઓષ્ઠ—ઘોરાબ કાહ હચે—૧। એરામૂલ, તિતામૂલ (ચિતામૂલ), આકન્બ મૂલ, કેટુરી, ધનિયા, જનિ, સુલફા, ચાન્દ, કાલજીવા, હિંગ, સૈન્ધવ, સવાકો ચૂર્ણ કરિબ ખુરાબ ।

૨। આકન્બ પાત સાતોટા પાતત દિ લોન સમે ખૂયા હલે કાસ વ્યાધિ નાસ ।

૩। અથવા બન નહક પુરિ નિયરત દિ લોનેબે ખુરાબ તોથા નાસ ।

૮। કુર્કુરિયા વ્યાધિ ।

લક્ષ્ણ—પેટે માતે કેવમેરાઈ મુરડાંસી ફુરે ઘાહ પાનિ નાથાઈ ઉઠિલે ઘુમાઈ તાકે બોલે કુર્કુરિયા વ્યાધિ ।

5. KARNAMUL.

General Symptoms—Swelling at the foot of the ear causing sores.

Medicine—Foment with Temena leaves and Castor leaves heated over fire, also bandage with the same.

6. KACHOWA BYADHI.

General Symptoms—Hard swellings on the breast or abdomen.

Medicines—1. Squeeze out juice of Jatormola and give internally with common salt, and foment with the refuse of the bark.

2. Apply externally the paste made of the following things :—barks of Chong, Jatormala, Baghnala, root of Papaya, lime soot and juice squeezed out of the plantain sheath.

3. Give internally the paste of the following :—Laigooti, jut seed, jabeisori, and ripe betel leaf.

7. KA_H (COUGH).

Medicine—Powder and mix the following, and give internally—1. Roots of castor plant, Chita, Akon and Keturi, Joni, Sulfa chand, Kaljira and rock salt.

2. Give internally 7 leaves of Akon rolled in a green plantain leaf and roasted within blazing charcoal with salt.

3. Give a Bon-Nohoru, roasted and kept outside the house on the previous night, with salt.

8. KURKURIA BYADHI.

General Symptoms—Rumbling and rolling of the stomach, cessation from food and drink, uplifted head and inability to remain standing.

ଔସଥ—ମର ମାନିମୁଣି, ସବ ମାନିମୁଣି, ଜାବେସେବି, ଭୋଇହବରି, ଆଦି ପଞ୍ଚକଳି,
ମାଧି ପଞ୍ଟଟା, ଜାବସଙ୍ଗ, ସହର ସାଥକେ ବଟି ବନ୍ଦଲା ଲୋନେବେ ଖୁବାବ ପାନି ତପତାଙ୍ଗ
ଖୁବାବ ଏତେବେ ବ୍ୟାଧି ନାହିଁ ।

୯ । କୁମଲା ।

ଔସଥ—କୁମଲାବ ଦାକ ପୁଲିଖୁତବିହାର ମିପା, ତହି ପେତିଆ ରୋବାବ ମିପା,
ମାଧୋକଥୋକାବ ମିପା, ତେଜମାରୀବ ଚାଲ, ଆମ ଅକେ ଦିଲେ ଫିସ ।

୧୦ । ଖୁବା ଶକରା ।

ଲକ୍ଷଣ—ବୋବାବ କୁମଲିଆ କୁର ଅନେକ ଠାଇତ ଫୁଲିଲେ ଖୋରାବ ଥବେ, ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ଵଳ
ଖାଲେ ଚିଗି ଜାଇ ତାବ ଔସଥ ।

ଔସଥ—ଶାଟିତ ଥବି ଦି ଜୁଇ ଜାଗିବ ଶାଟି ତପତ ହଲେ ଜୁଇ ଗୁଚାବ ଖୁବା
ତପତାଇ ଶାଟିତ ଦିବ ଖୋରା ଥିଲି କବି ଥବ ଜୁବ ହଲେ ଗୁଚାବ ଏଇକପେ ତିଲି
ଦିନ ତପତାବ ମହାରାପାତ ସହିବ ନିତେ ଏତେକେ ଭାଲ ହବ ।

୧୧ । ଖୁବାବ ପୋକ ।

ଔସଥ—ବୋବାବ ଖୁବାତ ପୋକ ଲାଗେ ଯଦି ତଣ୍ଡ ପାନିବେ ଧୂରାଇ ଜେପି ଗୁଜ
ପାନି ଗୁଚାବ ବାହବ ଗଜାଲିବ କୁମଲିଆ ଆଗ ଆମି ବଟି ଲୋନ ନିହଲାଇ କଟିଯାଇ
ଦିବ ପୋକ ମରେ କଟେ ସରେ ।

୧୨ । ଖୋରା ।

ଖୋରା ସଦି ଖୋରାଇ ତାବ ଔସଥ ।

ଔସଥ—ମହବ ଗୋବବ, ଲୋନ, ହାଲଧି, ପାନି ଘୋଲଘୋଶିଆକେ ସିଜାବ ବୋରା
ବଦତ ବାନ୍ଧିନ ପରେକ ଛୟନ୍ଦଗୁ ହଲେ ଦିବ ଏତେକେ ଭାଲ ହୟ ।

Medicine—Mix into a paste the following and give internally; give also a drink of hot water thereafter:—Saru Manimuni, Bar Manimuni, Jabeiseri, Bhot Dubori, Jabrang, garlic, 5 slices of ginger, 5 flies and salt.

9. KRYANALA.

Medicine—Apply the paste made of young Khuturia—young castor plant having 2 leaves only, root of Mathokthoka, bark of Tejmoia and ginger.

10. KHURA OPHORA.

General Symptoms—The hoof breaks away being made brittle by a long journey or from stumbling on rough ground.

Medicine—Light a fire on the ground, remove ashes and fuel and when the earth is hot make the horse to stand on it till the earth is cold; continue it three days. Also rub the hoof daily with Mahua leaves.

11. KHURAR POK.

General Symptoms—Sore and maggots in the hoof.

Medicine—Remove pus first, clean and wash the sore with tapid water, dry it with a piece of dry cloth, and put in the paste of the top of bamboo sprouts mixed up with salt, maggots will fall off or die thereby.

12. KHORA.

General Symptoms—Limping or lameness.

Medicines—Boil some buffalo dung with salt, turmeric and water, then apply the hot paste over the affected part keeping the horse in the sunshine for some two hours.

১৩। গগলা ব্যাধি।

লক্ষণ—গাত চকাচকি দেই বাহা ফিকি সোখ নামে পানীচোরা ছৱাব
কিকি হালধিরা পানী টোপে টোপে বয়ে তাক গগলা ব্যাধি বোলে, তাৰে দাক—

চনাকচুৰ বগা, কলাখাৰ, কোমোৰা-ঠাবিৰ চাই, পলুমেলা খেকৰ পোৱা
চাই সবাকো কল গাচৰ পানী দি মিহলাই বাজে লিপি দিব ভিতৰি কিছু খুৱাব
নাম।

১৪। গৰ্ভবোগ নাম (সমস্ত)।

১। কুকুৰাকনি ঢটা, শুখান ম শুমাহ পাচ টকা ইঢ়াকে বটি খুৱাব সমস্ত
বোগ ব্যাধি নাম।

২। জগন্নাথ তিতাৰ গুটি আদ পোৱা, লোন এতোলা, হালধি গুৰি ছতোলা,
লাই গুটিৰ গুৰি আদ পোৱা সবাকো মিহলাই ধান মাহৰ লংগত খুৱাব গৰ্ভবোগ
আশু নাম হয়।

১৫। গৰ্ভনষ্ট নোহোৱা।

মকৰাজ্ঞালত বজা জন্মক জালে সহিতে মালভোগ বধাত ভৰাই খুৱালে
ওতেকে গভ' নষ্ট নোহে।

১৬। গৰ্ভহাৰা।

লক্ষণ—পেট মাতি থলথলায় তাকে গৰ্ভহাৰা বুলি। তস্য ঔষধ—

১। সিজুৰ আগ তিনটা পুৰিৰ বাহৰ গাচৰ কটিডাঙা পিপৰাৰ বাহা
পানীত খচিব সিজুৰ বস তাতে দিব বঙলা লোনেৰে খুৱাব গৰ্ভহাৰা গুচে।

13. GAGALA.

General Symptoms—Flat circular eruptions on the body, swelling of the urethra and the genital organ, with yellow and watery discharges from the latter in drops.

Medicine—Apply externally and internally the paste made up of the following :—

Sheaths of Chona Kachu, plantain tree, stems of pumpkin creeper, bunches of the straw with the aid of which young silk worms are spread upon the tree, and the juice squeezed out of the sheath of plantain tree.

14. GARBHA BYADHI (OR ALL SORTS OF BOWEL COMPLAINTS).

Medicines—Give internally for some time 3 fowl eggs with 5 tolas of magu māh, in a dose. Or, 2 seeds of Jagannath Tita $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, salt 1 tola, turmeric 2 tolas, lai guti $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, all powdered and mixed with some paddy or pulses.

15. GAR BHA NASTA NOHOWA OR PREVENTION OF ABORTION.

Medicine—Put in a bird or fly found dead hanging in a cobweb within a ripe plantain, and make the mare swallow it.

16. GARBHA HARA (BOWEL DISEASES AND RUMBLING).

Medicine—1. Crush with the hands in water a nest of Kotidanga Pipra, found on bamboo trees, add some salt, the juice squeezed out of some Siju leaves to it, and give the mixture internally.

২। কাতি মহিলা কথাক্ষাবব থাবনি, বচ, ববহক, জলকিয়', ঘৰান আদা,
খনশথৰ সিপা, নিলকষ্ঠ, লোন সবাকে বটি ঘোৰাক খুৱাৰ গৰ্ভহাৰা নাস।

১৭। গাত ঘা।

ঘোৰাৰ গাত ঘা লাগে জবি ফুবদৰ পাত আণি চাই কৰি ঘোৰাৰ গাতত
দিব।

১৮। গোচাক।

অক্ষণ—গোচাকা হলে জিহ্বাৰ তণ্ত হৰে চালৰ ভিতৰে বৰি ছেন হৱ।

ঔষধ—১। লোনেৰে টুপলি কৰি সেৱ।

২। লোতপতাই পুৰিব তবে শুচে।

১৯। গোৰকৰা হাগনি।

দৰব—তিইহজালি ফুলৰ আলু, বৰাহিনি, কঠগুৰৰ চাপ, অৰ্জুনৰ চাল, সোন
কাঞ্চি ফুলৰ মূল সবাবে বস লই বাহিৰ চুঙ্গাত ভৰাই পূৰ্বি খুয়াৰ গোৰকৰা হাগনি
নাস।

২০। গ্ৰহনি।

ঘোৰাৰ গ্ৰহনি হলে তাৰ ঔষধ—

১। বাহক তিতা, নিলকষ্ঠ, তেসবি গুটিৰ গুৰি, শিদৰি, মৌসৰালি সবাকে
বটি খুৱাৰ পেটৰ বিষ গ্ৰহনি শুচে।

২। বেলশুথ, মুখা, শতমূল, মাগতি ফুলৰ মূল সবাকো একত্ৰ কৰি বটি
খুৱাৰ।

2. Mix up well in a mortar the following and give internally :—

Roots of Bach, Barahak, Bansath, Nilkantha, Moranada, salt and the liquid soda made from ashes of plantain trees burnt in the month of Kartik

17. GAT-GHA (SORES OR SCABIES IN THE BODY).

Medicine—Rub or dust over with the ashes of the leaves of phurad the affected parts.

18. GO-CHAKA.

General Symptoms—Formation of pill-like balls under the skin beneath the tongue.

Medicine—Foment with fried salt, or burn the affected part with a hot iron.

19. GOBORUWA HAGONI.

General Symptoms—Diarrhoea with loose stools like cowdung.

Medicine—Take out juice of the following, mix well and give internally heating over the fire in a bamboo phial :—

Roots of Tiahjali phool, Borahuda, Sonkanchi-phool, and bark of Kathanda, and Arjun trees.

20. GRAHONI (DYSENTERY).

Medicine—Give internally—1. Bahak, Nilkantha, seed of Bhesori, Singari and Moihali (Mousarali) mixed up in a mortar and made into a paste .

2. Dry wood apple, Mutha, Shatmul, and roots of Malatiphul mixed up in a morter and made into a paste ; or

৩। দালিমৰ চাল, ত্রিফলা, ত্রিকটু সমভাগে গুবি কৰিব পুৰনি গুৰ মিহ-
লাই এক পিণ্ড কৰি খুৱাব।

২১। ঘোৰা ঘোৰনি ব্যাধি।

লক্ষণ—আগ দপনাত মুখ পৰে আকৌ ঘূৰে আকৌ ঘূৰে তাকে ঘোৰা
ঘোৰনি ব্যাধি বোলে। তস্য ঔষধ—

দ্বব—১। জতবৰ চৰ্কাৰ এক ডোথৰি, নেঠাপাকৰি অডোথৰি, তেলশালৰ
লাৰনি, কুহিৱাৰ শালৰ পাকৰি, উষা লতাইৰ পাৰোৱা। বাহৰ আগ সবাকে
একত্ৰে নগৰ চুঙ্গাতকৈ ডিঙিত আৰি দিব ঘূৰনি ব্যাধি নাম।

২। মালভোগ কলৰ পচলা পুৰি খুৱাব মুৰত ভৰন দিব।

২২। ঘোৰা টাঙ্গন ব্যাধি।

লক্ষণ—এক ভৰি ঘোৰাই জদি তাকে ঘোৰা টাঙ্গন ব্যাধি বোলে।

দ্বব—তিনটা বেত গজালি পুৰিব, তেজমুইৰ সিফা, দোম চোৰথৰ সিফা,
ডোটজালুক তিনিকো একত্ৰ কৰি বঙ্গলা লোনেৰে খুয়াৰ ঘোৰা টাঙ্গন ব্যাধি
নাম। অথবা লাইতকন, নাঙল ভদ্বাৰ সিপা, তেজমুইৰ সিপা, গুনৰাজ, হাগা-
দেগোৱাৰ গু, উইৰ মাটি সবাকে একত্ৰ কৰি খুলি টেকেলিত ভৰ্ব। গুনৰাজ,
কৰাভাটুৰি, বাতৰাজ তিনিকো খুলি টুপলিটক টেকেলি মুখত দি তপতাই সেৱ
দিব ঘোৰা টাঙ্গন ব্যাধি নাম।

3. Powders of the rind of pomegranate, Trifala and Trikatu, mix equal quantities and add old Gur to it.

21. GHORA GHURANI BYADHI.

General Symptoms—Frequently touches with the muzzle the buttock of the forearms and moves round.

Medicine—Put the following in a bamboo or reed tube, and suspend the same closing its mouth, with a string to the neck :—

1. A piece from the spinning wheel, a piece from the pinion of gun, a piece from the rod used in an oil mill for turning the mustard in it, a piece from the pinion of the sugarcane press, a piece from top of the reel for winding thread and a piece from the top of a pigeon's nest.
2. Give some roasted sprouts of malbhog plantain tree to eat, and apply some of its paste to the crown of the head.

22. GHORA TANGAN.

General Symptoms—Lameness of one foot.

Medicine—Give internally the paste made of the following :—

- 3 top of rattan or cane (after being burnt and sheaths removed), roots of Tezmaya and Dome Chorath, Chilli and salt.
2. Thrash on a stone slab the following, and boil them with water in a long necked pot ; when the vapour will rise, put into the mouth some thrashed Gunraj, Kawa bhaturi and Batraj wrapped in a piece of cloth, and foment the affected part with it :—

Laitarun, roots of Nagalbhanga and Tezmaya, earth of ant hill and dung of Haga dandera.

২৩। ঘোরাবাক।

লক্ষণ—ঘোরাবাকে পালে টলবলকৈ মূৰ ডাঙি ফুৰে। তাৰে ঔষধ—

দৰব—কুলাৰিব মূল, মাচপোৰাৰ মূল, গৱৈ মাছৰ মূৰ, শিঙৰি এটা, গাহৰ-
কলাই, গাঠিয়ন এৰিব চোকোৰাতকৈ ডিঙ্গিত আৰি দিব; দিলে ছিঞ্জ নাস।

২৪। ঘোৰাশলখা।

লক্ষণ—লাল বই, মেহাই, টলবল কৰি ফুৰে।

ঔষধ—মুগা গাছৰ খুটি, নাগজাঠি শিলাত পিসি খুঁতাৰ ঘোৰাশলখা নাস।

২৫। চকু কণা।

চকু কণা হই জদি তাৰ দাঁক—

ঔষধ।—১ সৈঙ্গব দোন, ছান্দেৰি, গাঠিয়ন, জাইফল বটি ধুগা কৰি খুৱাইলে
আৰু চকুত দিলে কণা গুচে।

২। লাইগুটি, চুলিমৰা মকবা, ভোট জালুক সবাকে ডেৱাই নলৰ চুঙ্গাত
ভৰি চকুত ফুঁকি দিব কণা গুচে।

২৬। চকুৰাজ।

লক্ষণ—ঘোৰাৰ চকুৰাজ হলে চকি থাকে ঘাহ পানি নাখাই।

ঔষধ—নগাপান নপাত, পিপলী নটা, এদিন অস্তৰে পুৱা পুৱা খুৱাৰ কিছু
তপত পানি খুৱাৰ তেৰে ঘোৰা ভাল হই।

23. GHORA BAK (I.E., POSSESSION BY AN EVIL SPIRIT)

General Symptoms—Unsteadiness with the head lifted up.

Medicine—Suspend to the neck the following in an endi cocoon :—

Roots of Kulabori and Machpara, head of a Garuifish, a Singari, a little musk, and a little Ganthion.

24. GHORA SALAKHA (ANTHRAX).

General Symptoms—Unsteadiness, panting and salivation.

Medicine—Take out pastes of the Naga spear tree and pegs used in the tree wherein muga silk is reared rubbing against some stone, and administer the same internally.

25. CHAKUKONA (BLINDNESS).

Medicine—1. Powder the following mix them up, then give some of it to eat, and dust some into the eye:—

1. Rock salt, Ganthion, Changeritenga and nutmeg.

2. Put in a tube the fine powders of the following and blow into the eyes :—

Laigooti, Chulimora Makara (a kind of spider that dies on a touch) and chilli. (These things are to be charred over fire before they are powdered.)

26. CHAKURAJ.

General Symptoms—Aversion from food and drink, shaking of the body as if with terror.

Medicine—Give 9 leaves of Naga Pan and 9 long peppers to eat every alternate morning for some time, followed by a hot drink.

২৭। চালুকা।

লক্ষণ—ঘোৰা কাহিব দামপানি নাকে বয় তাকে চালুকা ব্যাধি বোলে।

ঔষধ—ঘোৰা আলুৰ পাত, নেচকুবিৰ আগ, মৌশৰালিৰ আগ, ভাঙ্গৰ আগ সবাকো পাতত দি। বঙ্গলা শোনেৰে খুৱাৰ। চালুকা ব্যাধি নাম।
অথবা

বামকল ৭টা, আমগথি ৭টা, বনজৰাৰ সিপা তিনিকো বট বঙ্গলা শোনেৰে খুৱাৰ তথা নাম।

২৮। চিকন বা গাৰণ্ড হোৱা।

১। আজনি এক টেকেলি আনি ঘোৰাৰ আগত পুতিৰ। শুখ চাৰি আদুল ওগায় থাকিব একপথ পানি চুব নিতে, পুৱা একোযুথি কৰি খুৱাৰ নিতে তেবে ঘোৰা চিকন হই।

২। তেল একপোঁঢা, বৰঃবঙ্গেনা এসেৰ মাহৰ লগত খুৱাৰ চিকন হই।

৩। বাচনি তিতা, বেতগাজ ৩টা পুৰিৰ, তেজমুইৰ সিপা, নাঞ্চল ভাঙ্গাৰ মূল, গোৰখচৈৰ সিপা, বৰটলুৰ সিপা, চিচিৰিঙ্গাৰ সিপা, বনজৰাৰ সিপা, ভূই-কেমোৰাৰ আলু, গুৰুজ, নহৰ, বনহক, পিঙাজ, কালজিৰা, ভোগজৰী, সৌলা, ধনিয়া, বোৰাজনী, গুৱামৌৰী, চোৰলি, জাৰবঙ্গ এমৰ্থা সবাকে বট ধাত্ত-মাস সমে হাৰিত ভৰাই উহাৰ পাছে ছপৰিয়া পুৱা গধুলা তিনি বোঝকৈ শোনেৰে সানি খুৱাৰ ঘোৰা চিকন হই।

৪। সকল বাখৰক একগুছি পকা পানেৰে জন্ত কৰি খুৱাৰ ঘোৰা চিকন হই।

27. CHALUKA.

General Symptoms—Aversion to food and drink and profuse running from the nose.

Medicine—Roll the following in a green plantain leaf, place it in fire for some time, then take out the content and give some to eat adding a little salt to it :—

1. Leaves of Moa alu and twigs of Nechkuri, Moihoali and bhang.
2. Give internally 7 Ramkolas, 7 Amlakhis, roots of Banjara and salt together in a paste.

28. CHIKON OR GAWANTAHOWA (MEDICINES FOR THE GROWTH OF BODY AND STRENGTH, OR A GENERAL TONIC).

Medicine—1. Get one pot of Ajani, bury it in the ground in the stable so that 4 anguls of the mouth of the pot remain above the ground, and the urine passed by the horse that falls into the pot. Keep the pot in position for a fortnight, then give a handful of the Ajani to the horse every morning.

2. Give the animal to eat a quarter seer of mustard oil, one seer of big sized brinjal and some pulses.

3. Give thrice daily the following medicine to eat after being threshed on a stone and boil with some paddy or pulses and adding some salt to them :—

Bachonitita, top of the cane burnt and cleaned, roots of Tezmaya, Nangalbhanga, Gorokhchoi, Barulu, Chichiringa, Banjara, Bhuikomora, Goonraj, Garlic, Bon-nohoru, onion, Bhogjoni, Kaljira, Soula, Coriander seed, Ghorajani, aniseed, Choroli and Jabrang.

4. Give 20 leaves of betel (pan) with all spices to eat for some days.

- ୫ । ଭୋଲା ବାଙ୍ଗନ ପୁରି ବଞ୍ଚଳା ଶୋବା ସୋବା ଚିକନ ହଇ ।
- ୬ । କୋମୋବା ପୁରି ଶୋନେବେ ଖୁରାବ ସୋବା ଚିକନ ହଇ ।
- ୭ । କୁରୁବା କନି ଏଟା, କଳା ଧୂରାବ ଶୁଟ ୩ ତୋଳା, ଶୁନରାଜ ୩ ତୋଳା,
ଟିକର ମୁଳ ଇରାକେ ଖୁରାଲେ ଚିକନ ହଇ ବାକ୍ଷ ଗୟ ।
- ୮ । ମାହ ଏମେବ, କୁରୁବା ଏଟା, ନହକ ଛଟା, ପିଯାଜ ପାଚେଟା, ଜାବରଙ୍ଗ ଏମୁଣ୍ଡି,
ତେଜପାତ ଏମୁଣ୍ଡି ଆକେ ବାକ୍ଷି ଲୋନ ଦି ଖୁରାବ, ଶାକ (୮କ) ମାହ ଏମେବ, ଶାଲ-
ମାଛର ଚନା, ହାଲଧିର ବସ, ପିଯାଜ, ହାନିମ, ଆମ୍ବ, ଲୋନ, ସନିଧାନେବେ ଉସୁରା ଖୁରାବ
ତେଜ ବଳ ଗାର ବାଢ଼େ ।
- ୨୯ । ଚେରନି ।
- ଗ୍ରେଷଥ—ଶୋବାଇ ଚେରିଯାଲେ ଡଠାଳ ପାତ ୭ଟା ରିଟ୍ ମିହଳାଇ ଖୁରାବ ମେକିବ
ଚେରନି ଶୁଚେ । ଅଥବା କଲିଆ ବରାବ ଚାଟିଲ, ଅଟ୍ଟିବ ବାକଳ ଛଇକୋ ଭାଜି ଶୁରି
କରି ପୂରନି ଲାଲିବେ ମିଠାଇ ସାଜି ଖୁରାବ ଚେରନି ଶୁଚେ ।
- ୩୦ । ଜହରବାତ ।
- ଲକ୍ଷଣ—ଶୋବା କାମ୍ପେ ଥାବ ନଗାବେ ଘାମ ବଈ ମୁଖ ଶୁକାଇ ଚକୁ ବନ୍ଦା ହି କାହେ
ଦେବ ଦିନମେ ମରେ । ପିଯାହ ଧରେ ମେହନି ଧରେ ପେଟ ଶିବଗିରାଟ ମୁଖେ ବିଜାଳ
ଝାହେ ।
- ୧ । ଜାଲୁକ ଆଦପୋରା, ଆଦା ଆଦମେବ ଖୁଦି ପିଠାଶୁରିବେ ଲାକ ବାକ୍ଷି
ଖୁରାବ ।
- ୨ । କାଜି ଥାବ ଆଦମେବ, ଶିରମାହର ଶୁରି ଆଦମେବ, ଶୁରଗା ଛତୋଳା ପୁରି
ଚାଇ କରି ଲବ ; କାଫିଂ ଦୁତୋଳା, ତିଳର ତେଲ ଦେବ ପୋରା, ଏତୋଳା ଲଞ୍ଛି, ଏତୋଳା

5. Give some Bholabangena (roasted) with salt daily.

6. Give a roasted pumpkin with some salt to eat daily.

7. Powder the following, mix them well with a fowl egg and give to the pony to eat for some days :—

Seeds of black Dhotura 3 tolas, Gunraj 3 tolas and roots of Jhor-mul 3 tolas.

8. Cock and give to eat daily for some time, one seer Mati mah, one fowl, 5 onions, 2 garlic, one handful of Jabrang, one handful of Casia or bay leaf and salt, and (8a) mati mah one seer, some spawn of salfish, juice of turmeric, Onion, Garlic, Cress, Ginger and Baruidhan.

29. CHERONI (DIARRHŒA).

Medicine—Give internally 7 leaves of jack tree with some cow's ghee and foment the stomach with the same ; or give—Koliabara rice, and bark of an tree cleaned and powdered, together with old molasses.

30. JOHORBAT.

General Symptoms—Perspiration, shivering, inability to eat, dry and slimy mouth, red eyes, cough, thirst, hard breathing, rumbling of the stomach, etc. If prompt steps are not taken the animal affected with the disease dies within a day and a half.

Try the following medicines internally or externally as directed below :—

1. Black pepper $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, ginger $\frac{1}{2}$ seer, and some powdered rice mixed up well and made into balls to be given internally.

2. Kajikha $\frac{1}{2}$ seer, powdered magumah $\frac{1}{2}$ seer Borax (having burnt) 2 tolas opium 2

বিলক্ষণী, কুচিলা তিন তোলা সবাকে। বটি একত্র করি তোলা গ্রমাণে বরি করিব
গধুলি গধুলি খুরাব জহুর বাত বোঁগ নাম ।

(ডায়ৰেত আৰু জ্ঞাবকালিত খুরাব বৌদ্ধত শুঁখুরাব তবে একে। ব্যাধি
নহই।)

৩। কাতুৰিব পেটা, জতৰমানাৰ চাল, পুৰনি কোমোৰাৰ বুক; আৰে বস
আলি দি খুৱাৰ গাৰত ঘসিব জহৰবাত ব্যাধি নাম হবো ।

৩ (ক)। অদি মুগুচে ঘোৰাৰ চাবি ভৰিব চাবি ডথি কাটি লব, মাছ-
হৰ চুলি, জোৰ গুৱাৰ বাকলি, মলুয়াৰ কুস্তল আকে নথিৰ চুঙ্গাত ভৰাই জুই
মগাই নাকে মুখে খোৱা দিলে এতেকে নাম ।

৪। আতি ঘিনা, মাকৰি ঘিনা, চেৰফাল, ভোটৰ খাক, বয়নিৰনিকটা,
কুমাৰনিৰ বাহ, বাহলি খোৱা আঠিয়া কলৰ বাকলি, হৌৰাচক্র, নাশিকলৰ বাকল
পুৰিব বঙা কৰিব কাহিৰ বাতিত পেলাব দেই পানী খুঁয়াই দিব জহৰবাত ব্যাধি
নাম ।

৫। কলাক্ষাৰ, তামাখুপাত, আৰৈ চাটিগ, ভোট জালুক, নহক, পিঙ্গাজ,
সবাকে বটি খুৱাৰ জহুৰ বাত নাম তাৰ পাছে গোৱা উধানৰ মাটি স্থৰনাই গাত
ঘসিব ব্যাধি নাম ।

৬। আই গুটি, পটাৰ গুটি, কলাকচু, ভোট জালুক সবাকে বটি খুৱাৰ ।

tolas, sesamum oil $1\frac{1}{2}$ powa, Lakshi 1 tola, Bilakshi 1 tola and Kuchila 3 tolas; made into a fine paste and then into pills about one tola in weight each, to be given every evening.

N. B.—No disease can overtake if it is given in the winter and cloudy days.

3. Root of katuri, bark of jatarmala, soft inner part of old pumpkin, juice squeezed out of old pumpkin and molasses all mixed and made into a paste to be given internally.

If it is not cured use the medicine below :—

- 3(a). Place in a bamboo or reed tube opened at both the ends 4 pieces from the 4 hoofs of the animal, peel of old betel-nut preserved for use by burying it under the ground, hair of man and some old thatching straw, set fire at one end and blow it with your mouth and apply the smoke coming out by the other end to the nose and muzzle of the animal.

4. Burn the following into redness, throw them into water in a cup of bell metal, and then give the water for a drink :—

Jatighila, makorighila, cherfal Bhotar kharu, Raghunarni-kota, nest of mason wasp, rind of athia kola eaten on the tree by the flying fox, flowery top of the peacock's tail and rind of cocoanut.

5. Give internally the following :—

Ashes of the plantain tree, leaf of tobacco, rice of unboiled paddy, chilli, garlic and onion, all mixed and made into a paste.

6. Laigooti, jute seed, stem of black arum and chilli in a paste.

Rub the body with the earth taken from an earthen support for a cooking vessel, and made into fine powder.

৩১। অণ্ড জহুরবাত ।

লক্ষণ—ডাউরি ঝুঁবে চেচাই গা ঘাসি জাই আকে অণ্ডজহুরবাত বোলে ।

ঔষধ—দেওতৰাৰ আলু, বতা গজালি, মলৰ গজালি, তৰাৰ গজালি, মাকৰি
বিলাৰ সাহ, হাইঠাৰ বাকলি আকে বটি খুৱালে যাবি নাস ।

৩২। উভতি তোঁহ জহুরবাত ।

লক্ষণ—পেট ফিকি ওফদি ধৰে, দাত চোৰাই, মুখে কোমোৰাৰ ফেন ওলাই
আকে উভতি তোঁহ জহুরবাত বোলে ।

ঔষধ—চালৰ গুদা, পুৰণি আৰ্মহূ, পুৰণি স্বৰূতা, নিশ্চিততা, পচতিয়াৰ পাঁত,
তিনি পিঠি মইনাগিৰি ধানৰ চাউল সবাকে শুখুয়াই গুৱা কৰি খুৱাব নাস ।

৩৩। খোৰা জহুরবাত ।

লক্ষণ—খোৰা জহুরবাত হলৈ খোৰা একঠেঙ্গ তিনঠেঙ্গ পংবে ।

ঔষধ—বিহলাঙি, আগৰা, কলাক্ষাৰ, ভোট জালুকৰ্ব গুৰি, কঠালৰ আলু,
চেঙামোৰ সবাকে বটি খুৱালে নাস ।

৩৪। চৌৰাঙ্গি জহুরবাত ।

লক্ষণ—চাৰি ঠেঙ্গ নাপাৰে ঠৰ হই থাকে ।

ঔষধ—কশাই বাধৰ, তেজময়াৰ ছাঁচ, মৰান আদা, ভোটবাঙানা, বাহকা
ঠাৰিৰ চাই সবাকে গাত দসিৰ নাস ।

৩৫। জমা জহুরবাত ।

ঔষধ—খের্পো তিতা, চান্দো তিতা, ভান্দো তিতা, ইহৰ মূল নড়টা বাধৰ দি
বাঙ্গি খুৱাব নাস ।

31. JAHARBAT-ANDA.

General Symptoms—Unsteadiness, constant neighing and shaking.

Medicine—Make into a paste the following and give internally :—

Roots of Deotora, sprouts of Bota, Nal, and Tara, the core or the white inner part of Makori-Ghila, and the rind of soap nut.

32. JAHARBAT-UBHOTIBHONH.

General Symptoms--Swelling of the belly, grinding of teeth and foaming from the mouth.

Medicine—Powder the following, mix them up, and give internally :—

Old and used thatching grass, stones of mango seeds (old) old, jute leaves, leaves of mahnim, leaves of Pachatia and moinagiri rice, thrice as much as may be held on the back of the palm of a hand.

33. JAHARBAT-KHORA.

General Symptoms—Lameness of one foot.

Medicine—Give internally the paste made of Bihalangi, Agara chilly, chengamar, root of jack tree and ashes of plantain tree.

34. JAHARBAT-CHOWRANGI.

General Symptoms—Stiffness of the forefeet and inability to stand on them.

Medicine—Rub well the legs with the following powdered and mixed together :—

Gunpowder, bark of Tezmaya, moranada, Bhot-Bangana and ashes of the stem of Bahak.

35. JAHARBAT-JAMA.

Medicine—Give internally the paste made of Thepoutita, Chando-tita, Bhado-tita, Jhar-mul, and 9 spices.

३६। दालिमा जहरवात् ।

लक्षण—भरि हात आचारे गा घामे हाथिराई घाह पानी नाथाई आके दालिमा जहरवात् वोले ।

उत्तर—दालिमब पात, जेटुका, बगा कुर्चक, काजलगोबी, हालधि सवाको बटि खुराब नास ।

३७। पानिया जहरवात् ।

लक्षण—पथे उर्ठे मुखे पानी आहे आके पानिया जहरवात् वोले ।

उत्तर—सक यानियुनि, वर यानियुनि, जांपेबि, नर्सिजव आग, डेमाई-लता, भोट जालुक, आगवाब सिपा सवाके बटि गोंन सानि खुराब नास ।

३८। सिधा जहरवात् ।

लक्षण—गाव नचले क्रोपाहि भाव हात ठविहा देइ लेज पातले हाट शबे ताके सिरा जहरवात् वोले ।

उत्तर—पक पान, आदा, डेमाई लत्तीब आग, डोमचकुवाब गाढि पाचोटा इयाके बटि खुराब नास ।

३९। हिहिनिया जहरवात् ।

लक्षण—गाव कपे मुबे टूपिनाये हिहिनि कवे ताके हिहिनिया जहरवात् वोले ।

उत्तर—१। इविशकव चाल, निलकृष्ण, आवकचाल, तेजमाया, भोट जालुक इयाके बटि खुराब नास ।

२। तावताग, काकत पात, चुलिमरा मकधा, भोट जालुक, प्रमाटोप, वामिब मूरा, चुम्पा वाचुलिब तेज, छम्मो नाके खोराब नास ।

४०। जक्का ।

लक्षण—घोराब ये ठाईत मांस वाढेतेज वहि थाके ताके जक्का वोग वोगे ।

36. JAHARBAT-DALIMA.

General Symptoms—Throwing about the feet, perspiration, sweating, yawning, and abstention from food and drink.

Medicine—Give internally the paste of the leaves of Pomegranate, Jetuka and Phutuka, turmeric, and Kajal-Gouri.

37. JAHARBAT-PANIA.

General Symptoms--The animal continually lies down and gets up with watery discharge from the mouth.

Medicine—Give internally the paste of—Saru and Bar-manimuni, Jabeiseri, Narsingha, Bhedai-lota, roots of agar, salt and chilli.

38. JAHARBAT-SIRA.

General Symptoms—Stiffness of the feet, occasional wagging of the tail, unwillingness to move, quick breathing and panting.

Medicine—Give in a paste the following internally :—

Ripe betel leaf, ginger, Bhedai lota and 5 knots of Dom-Dhakua.

39. JAHARBAT-HIHINIA.

General Symptoms—Shivering, drowsiness with a drooping head, and difficult breathing.

1. **Medicine**—Give internally the barks of Hari-Sankar, Nilkantha, Arakchand, Tejnaya and Chilli.

2. Blow the smoke of the following burnt in a tube opened at both the ends into the nostrils of the animal.

Tartag, Chulimora-Mokora, Chilly, globe fish, blood of the bat and head of the Bami fish.

40. JAKSHMA.

General Symptoms—Swelling and bleeding from different parts of the body.

ঔষধ—পুরণি গুৰু ব্যাধিৰ ওপৰত লিপি দিব ঢাঠ কৰি। পাচে লোহ তপতা ই
গুৰু ওপৰত দিব গুৰু পুৰি জল্লা পুৰিৰ তেবে গুচে।

৪১। জালিমৰা বা কোনামৰা।

লক্ষণ—ঝোঝাই কান মূৰ পেলাই থাকে।

ঔষধ—আদ পোৱা জালুক, নগাপান এটা ছুইকো খুৰাব কোনামৰা গুচে।

৪২। জালোৱা।

লক্ষণ—আঁচুৰ মূলত টেমেনা বাঞ্ছে জদি তাক জালোৱা বোগ বোলে।

ঔষধ—নৰনিৰে চিৰ দি কলাই খাৰ লিপি দিব, খুহুৰাৰ পাতত ঘৃত মিসলাই
বান্ধিব। হিং সুমাই দিব।

৪৩। জিকিৰি ব্যাধি।

লক্ষণ—প্ৰসাৰত পুঁজ জাই উঠিলে ঘৃণাই তাকে বোলো জিকিৰি।

ঔষধ—জিকাৰ গুটি পাচটা, হাথিকাকিবলৰ গুটি পাচটা, দেওঁৰাৰ গুটি
পচটা সবাকে বটি খুৰাব, গাৱত ষসিৰ জিকিৰি ব্যাধি নাস।

৪৪। পোৱা জিকিৰি।

ঔষধ—শতমুৰ মিপা, ভেটকুল, পুৰিকুহিয়াৰ নিমুচ্চেৱা ছৱো বস, পকা
অঁঠিমা কলৰ গোট গুচাই আৰঁ গাথিবে সবাকো মিসলাই খুৰাব নাস।

Medicines—Plaster thickly some Gur over the affected parts, and then burn it placing upon it a piece of red hot iron, the disease will thus be burnt and cured.

41. JALIMORA OR KONAMORA.

General Symptoms—Drowsiness with the head and ears dropped down.

Medicine—Give internally one Naga pan, etc. (100 leaves) with half a poma of black pepper thrashed and mixed together.

42. JALOWA.

General Symptoms—Tumour at the base of the knee.

Medicine—1. Give an incision over the affected parts with a Narni and then rub there some gunpowder.

2. Bandage the affected part with leaves of Dhatura plastered over with some ghee. Also put in some assafœtida in the incision.

43. JIKIRI.

General Symptoms—Passing pus with the urine.

Medicine—Give internally the powder of the following, and rub also the body with the same :—

Five seeds of Jika, 5 of Hathikorola and five of Dhuthura.

44. JIKIRA-PORA.

General Symptoms—Pain and burning sensation in the urethra, while passing urine.

Medicine—Give the following in a paste, mixed with some milk, root of satmul, flower of water lily, lime juice, juice of puri-sugarcane and ripe athia plantain cleared of its seeds.

৪৫। জোরা ব্যাধি। (Fever?)

যোৰাৰ জোৰা ব্যাধিয়ে ধৰি থাকে জাৰঁচিলিত ঘৰো ভিতৰত বাঞ্চিৰ
বতাহ নেপাই হেন কৰিব বেঢ়ি জুই জানিব গাৰৰ ঘাৰ গলালে শুচাৰ। পাচে
গাৰৰ ঘাৰ গাৰত মাৰ গলে ঘৰোৰ পৰা উলিয়াৰ এইকপে তিন দিন দিব। পাচে
শুব এসেৰ, ভাঙ্গ এপোৰা, মোলা ফল এটা তিনিকো। একত্ৰ কৰি খুন্দি খুৱাৰ তিন
দিন পুৱা গধুলি ফুৱাৰ, পাচে সুখত দানা দিব বাহ দিব তিন দিন হলৈ কিছু কিছু
বাহ দিব তেবে জোৰা ব্যাধি নাম।

৪৬। টান শু।

ঔষধ—১। সিয়াআতকপ আদ পোৱা, জালুক এপোৰা, গোম আদ দেৰ,
তেল দিব একত্ৰ কৰি সিজাব মাহেৰে লগ কৰি খুৱাৰ।

২। পিঠা শুবি এপোৰা, হালধি শুবি আদ পোৱা, আলাদু শুবি আদ
পোৱা, শুব আদ পোৱা সবাকে লগ কৰি খুৱাৰ।

৪৭। টান পোৱা।

ঔষধ—উইৰ মাটি, বনবিয়া অহৰ গোৰৰ, আকন পাত তিনিকো। সিজাঙ্গ
যোৰা টান পোৱাতে দিব ছাটেৰে কুহমিয়া কৰি ভাল হই।

৪৮। টোটোলা ব্যাধি।

লক্ষণ—মুখে লাল বই মূৰ থাবে টুটলি কিঙে তাকে টোটোলা ব্যাধি
বোলে।

ঔষধ—১। তেজোমায়াৰ দক্ষিণৰ চাল, বনকচুৰ আলু, মৌসৰালি, জাৰৰঙ,
আকে বটি বঙ্গল। লোমেৰে খুৱাৰ তপ্ত পানি খুৱাৰ তেবে নাম।

45. JORA-BYADHI.

Medicine—Place the animal under a walled shed in the winter so that it is not affected by the outside air, light up fire around it, when it perspires wipe it dry, then take it out, give one seer of gur, one powa of Bhang and one radish, all thrashed and mixed up to eat. Take out the animal thereafter in the morning and evening for walks for 3 days, and give the usual food of grain or grass after it. Pulses may be given after the 3 days.

46. TAN-GU.

General Symptoms—constipation and hard stool.

Medicine—Boil together Sia atrup $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, black pepper 1 powa, salt and $\frac{1}{2}$ seer mustard oil, and give the same to eat with some pulses.

2. Give internally the following mixed together :—

Powdered rice 1 powa, powdered turmeric $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, soot $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, and gur $\frac{1}{2}$ powa.

47. TAN POWA (HURTS AND WOUNDS).

Medicines—Apply over the affected part the following after boiling together, when it gets a little cold :—

Earth of the white ant hill, dung of buffalo and leaves of Akan.

48. TOTOLA BYADHI.

General Symptoms—Salivation, perspiration of the head, and swelling of the throat or pharynx.

Medicines—1. Give internally the paste made of the bark of Tezamaya taken out from the south, tuber of wild arum, Moiha-ali, Jabrang and salt, followed by a hot drink.

২। চামৰ তাঁক, বিহ টেকিয়াৰ সিপা, ডিঙিৰি খাটৰ সিপা তিৰিকো বট
বঙ্গলা লোনেৰে খুৱাৰ তেৰে নাস।

৪৯। তালুক ব্যাধি।

দক্ষণ—ঘাহ থাৰ নৰে লাগ বহে তাকে বোলে তালুক ব্যাধি।

ওষধ—কৰাই গচৰ দক্ষিণ চাল, সঙ্গলা ছাঁগ, তাঙ্গপত্ৰ তুভাগ, দৰপ এভাগ,
জলকিয়া, বাঙ্গন সবাকে বটি বঙ্গলা লোনেৰে খুৱাৰ।

৫০। তেজখোৱা।

ওষধ—পুৰণি কপাহৰ তুলা লাই গুটি সমে বটি দিব।

৫১। তেজসাৰ।

ওষধ—বটাৰ সিয়া ৯ ভাগ, তৰাৰ সিয়া ৯ ভাগ, লৰা তিতাৰ সিয়া ৯ ভাগ,
সৰশিঙা পশুৰ চোঁক, পকা পান সহিতে বটি খুৱাৰ এতেকে তেজসাৰ নাস।

৫২। দুদ ফুট।

ওষধ—পাৰিজাতৰ গুটি, তেজমাৰাৰ চাল, জালকতিৰ সিপা, হাচুকি, ভি-
তলুৱাৰ চাল আকে দিলে নাস।

৫৩। ধূপুনি ব্যাধি।

দক্ষণ—পুৱা দুপৰিয়া শুপিৰ তাক ধূপুনি ব্যাধি বোলে।

2. Give internally the following things in a paste :—
Chamar-Taru, roots of Bihdhekia and roots of Dingarikhetti.

49. TALUK BYADHLI.

General Symptoms—Salivation and cessation from chewing grass.

Medicines—Bark of koroi tree taken from the south 7, bark of Songla tree 1 leaf of fan palm 2, Chilli, brinjal and common salt, all thrashed and mixed together.

50. TEZ-KHOA (BLOOD PURIFIER).

Medicine.—Bandage the affected parts with the powder of Lai guti, and Cotton wool.

51. TEZ SAR.

Medicine—Make the following into a paste and give for a dose :—

Root of Bota 9 pieces, root of tara 9 pieces, root of lora Tita 9 pieces, Scraps from the horn of Sor-Pchu (buffalo deer) and ripe piper betel.

52. DUD PHUTA.

Medicine—Apply externally the paste made of the following :—

Seeds of Parijat phul, bark of Tejamaya, root of Jalukati Hachuti, and skin from the palm of a foot.

53. DHUPUNI BYADHLI.

General Symptoms—Panting in the morning and noon.

ଈସଥ—୧। ମୌସରାଲିର ଅ'ଗ, ଭାଙ୍ଗର ଆଗ ପାତତ ଦି ବନ୍ଦଳା ଲୋମେବେ
ଖୁବାଳେ ଧୂପୁନି ବ୍ୟାଧି ନାମ ।

୨। ଲାଇଙ୍ଗଟ ବଟ ପାନି ମିହନୀଇ ମୁବବ ପରା ଗା ତିଲ'ର ଆଥାନି ପାନିତ
ଧୁରାବ ଧୂପୁନି ବ୍ୟାଧି ନାମ ।

୫୪ । ନାକତୋର ବ୍ୟାଧି ।

ଲକ୍ଷଣ—ଘୋରା ଘୋରଘୋରାଇ ମୁଖ ଡାଙ୍ଗି ଫୁରେ ତାକେ ନାକତୋର ବ୍ୟାଧି
ଦେଖେ ।

ଈସଥ—ଆମଚୋକୋରା, ହାଇଠାର ସିକଳ, ନାକଡେଓନାର ଚାଲ ସବାକେ ଏକତ୍ର
କବି କାପର ବାନ୍ଧି ନାକତ ଦିଲେ ନାକତୋର ବ୍ୟାଧି ନାମ ।

୫୫ । ନିର୍ତ୍ତି ପାଉ ମଞ୍ଜଲି ।

ଲକ୍ଷଣ—ଚାବି ଭବି ଚୋଚୋରାଇ ତତ ନୋହୋରା ହିଁ ।

ଈସଥ—ତାମାଖୁବ ସିପା ପାତ, ମିଚାମାଛ, ପାନିପକ୍ଷରା, ବାଟର ଚାଟିଲ ସବାକେ
ବାଟ ଗାତ ସମିବ ନାମ ।

୫୬ । ପଥଶ୍ରମ ।

ଈସଥ—ପୃଷ୍ଠାଫୁଟିର ମୁଳ, ସୁତ, ଚେନି ଏକତ୍ର କବି ଖୁବ'ଲେ ପଥଶ୍ରମ ନାମ ।

୫୭ । ପଦ୍ମନଳା ।

ଲକ୍ଷଣ—ଜିଉଦାବିଯେଦି ତେଜ ବଇ ତାକେ ପଦ୍ମନଳା ବୋଲେ ।

ଈସଥ—ଆଟିରା କଲର ବାକଲି, ପଦ୍ମର ଚକା, ବର୍ତ୍ତାଲର ଡିଲା ତିନିକୋ ବଟ
ତେଲେବେ ଲେପି ଦିଲେ ପଦ୍ମନଳା ନାମ ।

Medicine—1. Roast some twigs of mausar ali and Bhang after being rolled in some green leaves, and give to eat with salt.

2. Rub well the body with powdered Lai-guti mixed with water and then wash the animal from head to foot in knee-deep water.

54. NAKTOR.

General Symptoms.—Snorting and walking with the head uplift.

Medicine—Draw into the nose the powder made of the following :—

Amchokora or Amchengla, rind of soap nut and bark of Nak Deona, wrapped in a piece of thin cloth.

55. NIOTI-PAO-MANGALI.

General Symptoms—Lameness of four feet with restlessness.

Medicine—Rub the affected parts and the body with the powder made of the following :—

Root and leaf of tobacco, shrimps, Pani paroowa and rice fallen at the ghat.

56. PATHASHRAM (FATIGUE DUE TO A JOURNEY).

Medicine—Give internally powdered roots of pryangu with equal quantity of ghee.

57. PADMANALA.

General Symptoms—Bleeding from the penis.

Medicine—Apply externally the paste made of the following things with oil :—

Rind of Athia-Kola, spike of the jack seeds, and seed vessel of the lotus.

৫৮। পানিলেঙ্গ।

লক্ষণ—নাকে মুখে পারি ওলাই তাকে পানিলেঙ্গ বোলে।

ঔষধ—তেজমূহীর সিপা, নাঙ্গলভাঙ্গাৰ সিপা, পুনীৰ গাঠি তিনিকো বট খুঁড়ালে পানিলেঙ্গ নাস।

৫৯। পিঠিব ঘা।

ঔষধ—১। ঘোৰাৰ পিঠিত ঘা ঢাগে যদি ঘাত স্থৃত লিপি দিব তেবে ভাল হই।

২। কেচু পুৰি চাই কৰি দিব ঘা শুকাই।

৬০। পেট কামোৰণি।

লক্ষণ—ঘোৰাৰ পেট কামোৰণি হলে মাটিত পৰি বগৰা-বগৰি কৰে মেজ কেৰ-মেৰ কৰে পেট উসহে।

ঔষধ—১। আজনি আদ পোৱা, লোন চাবি টকা, জালুক ২ তোলা, পিঠা-গুৰি এসেৰ লাক বান্ধি খুঁড়াবতেবে নাস।

২। পেতে মাতে আৰু কামোৰণে যদি জাবেসেৰি, বকণৰ ছাল, ইঞ্চি পিপতিৰ ছাল সবাকে বটি খুঁড়ালে পেটৰ ঘাত কাধোৰণি শুচে।

৩। আদ আদ পোৱা, জালুক আদ পোৱা, লোন আদ পোৱা, মানিমুনি আদ পোৱা, ধূতুৰা গুটিৰ এটকা গুৰি লব সবাকো বটি খুঁড়াৰ পেটকামোৰণি শুচে।

৬১। পোক মৰা ঘা শুকুৱা।

ঔষধ—মছুৰ মাই ডেৱাই গুৰি কৰি ঘাত দিব তেবে ঘা শুকাই।

58. PANI-LENG.

General Symptoms—Watery discharge from the mouth and nose.

Medicine—Give the following internally in a paste :—

Root of Tejmaya, root of Nangalbhanga and Punir gathi.

59. PITHIR GHA (BACK SORE).

Medicine—1. Apply ghee to the sore.

2. Dust over the sore with the ashes of earth worms and the sore is cured.

60. PET-KAMORONI.

General Symptoms—Colic or painful gripe of the stomach rolling over the ground, twisting of the tail and flatulency.

Medicine—1. Make into balls the following things powdered and mixed, and then make swallow :—

Powdered rice 1 seer, Ajani $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, Black pepper 2 tolas and salt 4 tolas.

2. When there is a rumbling of the stomach with the pain, give the following medicine :—

Bark of Barun, Jabeseri and bark of Hathipipoli.

3. Mix and make a paste of the following and give internally :—

Ginger $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, black pepper $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, salt $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, Manimuni $\frac{1}{2}$ powa and powder of Dhatura seed 1 tola.

61. POK MORA AND GHA SUKUWA (HEALING OF SORE ON THE BODY AND DESTRUCTION OF MAGGOTS).

Medicines—Dust over the sore with Mashur-Mah charred and powdered.

৬২। ফাল্দনিয়া ব্যাধি।

লক্ষণ—বিচি ও লমি জাই তাকে ফাল্দনিয়া ব্যাধি বোলে।

ঔষধ—সঙ্গলা বয়মলাৰ আগ দিল্লুবিয়া ববলৰ বাহা পুৰি ছেনাৰাখৰ ছইকো বাটিৰ শামুকৰ পানি দি লিপি দিব ফাল্দনিয়া ব্যাধি নাস।

৬৩। বৰ ঝোগ।

লক্ষণ—ঘোৰাৰ গাত ডিমক হেন হই ধা লাগে তাক বৰ ঝোগ বোলে।

ঔষধ—চুসনা খাৰ এতোলা, হিঙ্গুল এতোলা, ঈখৰ এতোলা, সুয়গা এতোলা, আদাৰ বসত বটি জালুক প্ৰমাণ বৰি বাটিৰ গধুলি পুৱা একো বৰি খুৰাব তেবে নাস।

৬৪। চৌৰাঙ্গি বাত।

লক্ষণ—চাৰি ভৰি খোৰাই চৌৰাঙ্গি বাত বোলে।

ঔষধ—ঝোৰা টান্দনৰ দৰবেই দৰব সেই মেকে সেক।

৬৫। জিঞ্জিনিয়া বাত।

লক্ষণ—ঠেঁঢ়ৰ গাঢ়ি কিকে খোঁজ চোচোৰাই তিনি খোঁজ মানক লগি।

ঔষধ—১। জালুকতিৰ ঠাৰা, গোৰুবিবিনাৰ পাতে ঠাৰে, হাৰবুমুচা, গুটি-মালিৰ কুলৰ শিপা সবাকে বাটি খুৰাব।

২। বাজে লিপা দাক—কপাহৰ গোটি, পচা কজৰ মধা, তুস তিনিকো গাঢ়িত বাক্সিৰ নাস।

৩। জুত বাখৰ আছে মানে সবাকো লব আৰু কলাখাৰ মাহডালি সহিতে বাক্সি খুৰাব নাস।

62. PHANDONIA BYADHI.

General Symptoms—Swelling of the scrotum.

Medicine—Apply externally the following in a paste, twigs of the parasitic plant growing on the Songla tree, Saltpetre, ashes of the nest of red wasps, and snail water.

63. BAR-ROG.

General Symptoms—Sores like figs in the body.

Medicines—Take Chusanakhar 1 tola, Cimabar 1 tola, catechew 1 tola, borax 1 tola, powder and mix them with the juice squeezed out of thrashed ginger, then make into a paste and prepare pills of the size of a black pepper and dry. Give internally one of the pills morning and evening.

64. BAT-CHOWRONGI.

General Symptoms—Lameness of four feet.

Medicines—Treatments same as those of Ghoratang-on Byadhi.

65. BAT-JINJINTA.

General Symptoms—Swelling of the pasterns and dragging of the feet for a few steps while walking.

Medicine—1. Make a paste of the following and give internally :—

Stems of Jalukoti, stem and leaf of Lemon grass, Har Ghunucha, and another root of Gutimali phul.

2. Bandage the affected joints with the following :— Cotton seed, core of the rotton plantain tree and chaff of paddy.

3. Cook and give to eat some split Mati mah with all the spices and ashes of plantain tree.

৬৬। জুতি বাত।

লক্ষণ—পুরা হলে ঘোৰাই দুপবিয়া হলে পাতলি থাকে তাকে জুটি বাত বোঁগে।

ঔষধ—তেজমায়াৰ শিপা, নাংসগভাঙ্গাৰ সিপা, ইহুমুলৰ সিপা, বেতগাজ, ভোট জালুক সৰাকে বট বঙ্গা গোনেৰে খুৱালে জুটি বাত নাম।

৬৭। ভৰিৰ বাত।

ঔষধ—ধূতুৰাব বস আদপোৱা, আকন পাতৰ বস আদপোৱা, পচতিরাব বস আদপোৱা, আমহি এতোলা, এৰাটেল আদসেৰ, সৰাকোঁ একত্ৰ কৰি ঘোৰাৰ গাৰত ষহিব বতাহ নলগাব মাহৰ লগত খুৱাব ভৰি-বাত গুচে।

৬৮। বাত ব্যাধি—(সমস্ত)।

ঔষধ—১। বহিৰ লতাৰ কোমল গাত, শিজেৰি কটা হিম সহিতে বটি নৰ্ম্ম ছিয়া দি লিপি দিলে সমস্ত বাত গুচে।

২। গোৱমবিচ ছতোলা, গুগৰাঙ তিন তোলা, কশা লোন এতোলা খুৱাব নাম।

৬৯। বিষালি।

লক্ষণ—বিষালি হলে ঘোৰাটো স্বখাই জাই ঘাস পানি নাখাই।

ঔষধ—জত বাথৰ আচে মানে আনিব ভেদাই লতাৰ সিপা সৰাকোঁ বট খুৱাব নাম।

৭০। বেথক বোঁগ।

লক্ষণ—খুৱাব উপৰে মেৰকণ হেন হই উসহে তাকে বেথক বোঁগ বলে।

ঔষধ—মাটি মাহৰ গুৰি পানি মিহলাই পিঠা হেন কৰি তপতাই ধুৱাপাতত বাঞ্চিব তবে ভাঁশ হয়।

66. BAT-JUTEE.

General Symptoms—Lameness which increases in morning.

Medicines—Give internally roots of Nangalbhanga and iharmul, top of cane, root of Tejmaya, Chilli and salt made into a paste.

67. BAT BHORI.

General Symptoms—Rheumatism of the foot.

Medicine—Squeeze out and take half a powa each of juice of ginger, leaf of Dhatura, leaf of Akan and leaf of Pachotia, mix them with one tola of the powder of unripe dry mango fruit, and rub the affected part with the same; give also some of it with some paddy or pulses to eat. Exposure prohibited.

68. CURES FOR ALL SORTS OF BAT OR RHEUMATISM.

Medicine—1. Make an incision first on the affected part, and apply on it the paste made of soft green leaves of Borhilota, thorns of Singari, and Assafœtida. 2. Give internally the paste made of one tola of black pepper, 3 tolas of Ganraj, and one tola of black rock salt.

69. BISHALLI.

General Symptoms—Body wasting daily with aversion to food and drink.

Medicine—Give internally the juice of Bhedai-lota with all the spices.

70. BETHAK.

General Symptoms—Tumour above the hoof.

Medicine—Bandage with hot paste of Matimah and Dhatura leaf.

৭১। ব্যাধি।

ঔষধ—সোন্দা পয়ৰা, থাজুৰি, মোটৰ মাস, বনমালাৰ সিফা, তেজমাহাব
সিপা সবাকে বট খুৱালে ব্যাধি নাম।

৭২। তোকোলা বা ভেকোলা।

ঔষধ—১। জালুকতি পাত, মৰঙি আদা, শিমলু-কটা ও টা, মন্দাৰ ও টা,
জাৰুঙ, ভোট জালুক, খছৱা ভেকুলিৰ চাই সবাকো লোন দি বট খুৱাৰ
তোকোলা নাম।

২। সুমকৰ আগ, তেজমাহাব চাল, চনাহোৰ পেটা, ভোট জালুক, কলা
পঁকলি পুৰি চাই সবাকো খুৱাৰ নাম।

৭৩। কাকুয়া ভেকোলা।

ঔষধ—১। জাৰুঙ, তেজমাহাব চাল, নহক, পিৱাজ সবাকো বট খুৱাৰ
নাম।

২। কলা বাকলিৰ চাই, নাৰিকলৰ ঠাকনিৰ চাই, কঠাল ডিলাৰ চাই,
ভলুকা বাহৰ ঢকুৱা পোৰা চাই, খছৱা ভেকেলিৰ চাই সবাকো খুৱাৰ নাম।

৭৪। কুষা ভোকোলা।

লক্ষণ—মুখ্যত ঘাঃ গঞ্জাই।

ঔষধ—১। অর্জুনৰ চাল, ঔৰ মৰা চাল, আহতৰ মৰা চাল, চিনাজাক,
কনোৱাৰ হাব, মৰা মকৰা, জালুক সাতোটা সবাকো গুৰি কৰি চকত তেল
বহাই তাতে মাৰি দুৰ্বিৰ আগে দি মুখ্যত দিব ভিতৰৰ সবাকে খুৱাৰ নাম।

২। গাগিনিৰ বাহ সাতোটা আনিব আঠোটা জালুক তিনিকো (হইকো)
বট খুৱাৰ তবে গুচে।

71. BYADHI (BOILS).

Medicine—Give internally the following in a paste :—
 Sondapoira, date, pea, root of Bonmala and root of Tejmaya.

72. BHOKOLA OR BHEKOLA.

Medicine—Prepare a paste of the following and give internally :—

Leaf of Jalukoti, Moran-ada, thorns of Simolu and Mandar (3 of each in number) Jabrang, Chilli and a Khohua-Bhekuli (burnt and powdered).

2. Twigs of Ghumoru, Tejmaya, tubes of Chonah chilli and ashes of plantain tree in a paste.

73. BHOKOLA KAKOOIYA.

Medicine—Give internally a paste made of the following :—

1. Bark of Tejamaya, Jabrang, onion and garlic.
2. Ashes of the rind of ripe Athia Kola, bunch of Cocoanut, spike of the jack fruit, sheath of Bhaluka bamboo and Khohua Bhekuli.

74. BHEKOLA KOORYA.

General Symptoms—Giving of offensive smell during rumination.

Medicine—1. Boil the following things in mustard oil until they are charred, and apply the oil with a bunch of Dubari grass, in the mouth and give some of it internally :—

Bark of Arjun tree, dead and dry barks of Ou and Ahont tree, Chinajok, bone of Konua, dead spider and black pepper 7 in number.

2. Give internally 7 nests of Mantis and 8 black pepper.

৩। ঘোৰাৰ ফান্দ হুগছ আনি পকাৰ চাবনি ঘহি বাহন কৰি জুই শুমাই
দিব এবগেত ওলোৱা গুচে ।

৪। বাহি চাই ঘোৰাৰ মুত্র আনি তপতাৰ হাতত দি চাৰ পানি হেন হলে
তাঁক বান্ধিব তেবে ৰোগ গুচে ।

৭৫। ঘোৱা ভোকোলা ।

ঔষধ—মৰাণ আদা, কঠওাৰ চাল, আগৰাৰ সিপা, নিলকঠ তিতা, চান্দো
তিতা, জাবেসেৰি সবাকো বটি খুৱাৰ নাম ।

৭৬। গৰিয়া ভোকোলা ।

লক্ষণ—দাঁতচোৰাই মুখত ফেন ধৰে ।

ঔষধ—নহক, পিৱাঙ, নিলকঠ, হৰিশঙ্কৰ সবাকো বটি গৈৰে মাছৰ পেটত
শুমুৰাই পুৰি কটা বাচি শোন সানি খুৱাৰ নাম ।

৭৭। চৌৰাঙ্গি ভোকোলা ।

ঔষধ—ভেদাইলতাৰ আগ, নৰসিঙ্গ, হই মানিমুনি, যুমক আগ, চেঙ্গাৰোৰ,
ভোট জালুক লোন দি খুঁড়লো নাম ।

৭৮। জিমা ভোকোলা ।

লক্ষণ—জুমাদি থাকে পানি ঘাস নাখাই ।

ঔষধ—হৰিশঙ্কৰ চাল, পকা পান, ডোমটউকাৰ গাঁঠি সৰাকো বটি খুৱালো
নাম ।

3. Twist two hairs taken from the tail of the horse, rub them well with soap, and put them into the fire after an invocation keeping about one Bigot (half of a cubit) outside it.

4. Boil some urine of the horse collected the previous day, boil it, and put a bandage (of some cloth) soaked in it when it gets cold, round the muzzle.

75. BHOKOLA-KHORA.

Medicine—Give internally the following made into a paste :—

Moran Ada, bark of Kathanda, root of Agara, Nilkantha-tita, Chando-tita and Jabeseri.

76. BHOKOLA GARIA.

General Symptoms—Foaming from the mouth and grinding of the teeth.

Medicine—Put in the stomach of a Garoi fish a paste made of Onion, Garlic, Nilkantha and Harisankar, roast it, remove the bones and give with some salt to eat.

77. BHOKOLA CHOWRANGI.

Medicine—Give internally the paste of the soft twigs of Bhedai lata, Narasingh, Bar and Soru Manimuni, Ghumaru and Chengamas with salt and chilli.

78. BHOKOLA JIMA.

General Symptoms—Drowsiness and aversion to food and drink.

Medicine—Give internally the paste of Harisankar (bark), ripe betel leaves, and knots of Domdhakuwa.

৭৯। ঠৰিহা বা হা ভোকোলা।

লক্ষণ—মুখ ঠৰিহা দেই ঘাস পানি নাথাই।

ওষধ—১। আগবাব সিপা, রঞ্জ গাচৰ চাল, আলাঙ্ক, তামাখুৰ পাত, যথাৰ সৰাকে বটি খুৱালে নাস।

২। জালুকতি, জাৰুৰাঙ্গ, তেজমায়া, নাঙ্গলভাঙ্গা, গুনবাজ, ঝোলপেটা, পিয়াজ সৰাকো খুৱাব; আৰু

৩। গোব সুষ্ঠ', পুৰৈ ঠাবি এই ছ'ৰো চাই ঘূৰৰ গুৰি এই সৰাকো গাত বনিব নাস।

৮০। ডিঙ্গৰিয়া ভোকোলা।

লক্ষণ—পেট কিকে চাল টানি ধৰে।

ওষধ—মৰান আদা, হালধি, কাজলগৌৰি, আমআদা সৰাকো বটি খুৱাবো নাস।

৮১। ঢাকা ভোকোলা।

লক্ষণ—পেট ফিঃক ঘ'স পানি নাথাই।

ওষধ—নাঙ্গলভাঙ্গা, তেজমায়া, বৌনিজৰা, গুনবাজ, চেঙ্গমৰা, জাৰুৰাঙ্গ, নৎক, পিয়াজ সৰাকে বটি খুৱাব নাস।

৮২। দুদ ভোকোলা।

লক্ষণ—চানা নির্পিণ্যে মুখত তাপ।

ওষধ—অ মৰাব গুটি চুলি ঘূৰকৰ আগ দুইব চাই বটি খুৱাব নাস।

৮৩। বাবনিয়া বা পোৰনিয়া ভোকোলা।

লক্ষণ—ছিছৰাত গোটি গোটি কৈ ঝোলাই বস নাই জিহ্বা আগ পোৰে।

79. BHOKOLA—THORIHA OR BHOKOLA HA.

General Symptoms—Inability to open the mouth or to eat.

Medicine—Give internally the paste made of :—

1. Root of Agaru, bark of Maj, leaves of tobacco, soot and Saltpetre.
2. Barks of Jalukati, Tejmaya, Nangalbhanga, Gunraj olpeta and onion.
3. Rub the body with ashes of dry cowdung, stem of Puroi, and the dust given out by Ghun.

80. BHOKOLA DINGIRIA.

General Symptoms—Flatulence or swelling of the stomach with stretching of the skin.

Medicine—Give internally Maran Ada, Am Ada, Kajal-Gouri and turmeric.

81. BHOKOLA DHOKA.

General Symptoms—Swelling of the stomach and inability to eat and drink.

Medicine—Give internally the paste of Nangalbhanga, Tejmaya, Bonjora, Chengamor, Gunraj, garlic, and onion.

82. BHOKOLA DUD.

General Symptoms—Heat in the mouth of young ones and inability to suck.

Medicine—Give internally the paste of soft twigs of Ghimaru and ashes of the stone of hogplum and hair of man.

83. BHOKOLA-BARONIA (OR PORONIA).

General Symptoms—Dryness of the tongue with eruptions and burning of its tip or end.

ওষধ—বিউ ছটকাক এশৰাৰ ধোৰা সিন্দুৰ লাউৰ শুখুনা বুকুৰ চাল লাউৰ
ফুল সৰাকে। বটি খুঁয়াৰ নাম ।

৮৪। ঘইনা ভোকোলা ।

ওষধ—বোৰফোকৰ যাগ, জাবেদেৰি, শুনলতাৰ যাগ, শুৰিআ কঠালৰ
মিল, বুকুৰাৰ ডিমা সৰাকে বটি খুঁয়াৰ নাম ।

৮৫। স্বথনা ভোকোলা ।

লক্ষণ—গা স্বথাই কাহে ।

ওষধ—কান্নিৰ পাত জুইত দিব বোন নহক পুৰিব জেঙ্গতিয়হৰ যাগ,
আহফৱা চল্পাৰ যাগ হইকো জুই দি সৰাকে লোন দি খুঁয়াৰ নাম ।

৮৬। হিহিয়া ভোকোলা ।

ওষধ—১। তেজমাঝা, বনজৰা, শিলিখা, অমৰা চাল গোট, চান্দো-ভাদো
পাচ তোলা, যথাৰ ভিতেৰি খুঁয়ালে নাম । তাৰপাচে ওদালৰ দক্ষিণৰ চাল
দিপা খুলি গাত তথ্য দিব ।

২। লাইৰ গোট, পটাৰ গোট, কলা কচুৰ মুৰা, ভোট জালুক সৰাকে বটি
খুঁয়াৰ নাম ।

৩। তেজমাঝাৰ চাল, ভোট জালুক, জাৰধঙ্গ, লাই গুটি, পটাৰ গোট, গৰু
ধুঁয়া বাঙ্মনা, চেঙ্গামোৰ, কঠালৰ মুচি, সলা, ধনিয়া, চোৰনি, কালজীৰা, নহক,
পিৱাজ সৰাকে বেলেগাই থব কিচু কিচু কৰি লোৱ দি লিখা ক্ৰমে এটা এটাকৈ
খুঁয়াৰ হিহেনিয়া ভোকোলা নাম ।

Medicine—Give internally 6 tolas of ghee washed with water 100 times mixed with some vermilion powders made of the dry core of the bottle gourd and its flower.

84. BHOKOLA MOINA.

Medicine—Give internally twigs of Bonphoo, Jaber-
seri, Gunlotia, minu of Guria Kothal and fowl's egg in
a paste.

85. BHOKOLA-SUKHONA.

General Symptoms—Cough and wasting of the body day by day.

Medicine—Roll the following in some green leaves and roast, then take them out, mix some salt and give internally :—

Leaf of Kanni, Bon-nohoru, twigs of Jengtiyah,
and Aharua Champa.

86. BHEKOLA HIIHINTA (ASTHMA).

Medicine—Give internally the paste of Tejmaya, Bonjora, Silikha, bark and seed of hogplum, Chando Bhado and 5 tolas of saltpetre, then make a cold application to the body with paste of the bark and root of olal and pomegranate.

2. Give internally Laiguti, Jute seed, chilli and the top of the tube of black arum in a paste.

3. Collect separately, and give in order with some salt, the following internally :—

Bark of Tejmaya, chilli, Jabrang, Laiguti, Jute seed, the dry brinjal used for pelting at the cattle after washing and bathing them on the Chait Bihu day, Chong-amor, green jack fruit, Soula, Coriander seed, Charoli, Kaljira, onion and garlic.

୮୭ । ଭୋକ ନଳଗା ।

ଔସଥ—ବେଶଥ ପୁରି ଚାଇ ଏତୋଳା ଲବ ଶୁ଱୍ଗା ଜୁଇତ ଫୁଲାଇ ଏମହା ଲବ
ଛାଲଧି ଏତୋଳା ତିନିକୋ ଏକତ୍ର କରି ମାହର ବା ଧାନର ଲଗତ ଖୁଣାବ ।

୮୮ । ଘରକୁଟିଆ ବ୍ୟାଧି ।

ଔସଥ—ଦାଲିମର ସୟମନା, ହବଙ୍ଗ ଆଦା, କୁକୁରାର ଆଳ, ବୟୁମାଥ ବିହ, ଗନ୍ଧକଳାଇ
କୁରନ୍ଧର ଦାତ. ଶାଖିନୀ ସାପର ହାବ, ବହନା ଗାଚର ଚାଲ, ପ୍ରଥମ ଗର୍ତ୍ତ ହୋରା ଡୁମୁନୀର
କୁଟ୍ଟଳ ସବାକେ ତାମର ମାଦଲିତକେ ଆବି ଦିବ, ଘରକୁଟିଆଦି ସରଷ ବ୍ୟାଧି ଗୁଡ଼ ।
ଆଗେ ମାକକ ଦିବ ପାଚେ ଚାନ୍ଦକ ଦିବ ।

୮୯ । ମରିଶ୍ର ।

ଲକ୍ଷଣ—ଘୋରାର ଗାତ ଥିଲେ ଚାଲ ଜାଇ ଥଜୁାଇ ତାକେ ମରିଶ୍ର ବୋଗ
ବୋଲେ ।

ଔସଥ—ଆହୁ ଆଦମର ଚକତ ବହାଇ ଉପରେ ମାକର ମାରି ପୁରି ତାର ଚାଇ
ଏତୋଳା ଲବ ଚାଲ ଜାତ ଦିବ ଉପରେ ଶୋକା ପିପି ଦିବ ପାଚେ ଶୁଖାମ୍ବେ ଧୂବ
ଏହିକପେ ତିନିଦିନ ଦିବ ତବେ ଗୁଡ଼ ।

୯୦ । ମାମରସି ବା ମାମରହି ।

ଲକ୍ଷଣ—ଗାର ଚାଲ ଜାଇ ଲୋମ ବର୍ଜିତ ହି ସମିଲେ ଧୁଗା ଉବାଇ କଣ୍ଠୁ କରେ
ଘୋରା ମାମରସି ବୋଲେ ।

ଔସଥ—୧ । ଘୋରାଲେଜିଯାର ଧାର, ପାତିଦୈରାର ଧାର, ପାଚୋଟା ତେଲପେରା
ଖୋମାର ଧାର, କେଚା ଥଲିଛେ ସବାକେ ଏକତ୍ରେ ମାରି ଧୁରାଇଲେ ଓତେକେ ଘୋରାର
ମାମରସି ନାମ ।

87. BHOK NALAGA (LOSS OF APPETITE).

Give internally ashes of Bon-Sath 1 tola, parched barax $\frac{1}{4}$ tola, turmeric powder 1 tola, with some paddy or pulses.

88. MARKUCHIA BYADHI (POSSESSION BY THE EVIL SPIRIT MARKUCHIA ; IT BRINGS BARRENNESS TO A WOMAN OR FEMALE ANIMAL).

Medicine—Suspend the following in a copper tube after having the ends closed to the neck of the pony :—

Any plant grown on the pomegranate tree, Moran Ada, Cock's Spur, Raghunath Bih, musk, teeth of wolf, bone of Sakhini Sap, bark of Rohona tree, hair of a fish-woman who has first conceived. After delivery suspend the tube to the neck of the young one, taking it off from the neck of its mother.

89. MARISHRA.

General Symptoms—Boils and pimples with itching and fall of hair.

Medicine—Put half a seer of poppy seed in an earthen pot close tightly its mouth, and place it on the fire until the seed is charred. Powder it then and dust some of it over the disease and cover with some mud. Wash it off when it gets dry, and continue 3 days.

90. MAMOROSHI OR MAMOROHI.

General Symptoms—Itching, fall of hair, giving way of skin like dust on rubbing.

Medicine—1. Wash the body after rubbing it with mixed ashes of Ghoralejia, Matrush, 5 cane small baskets for holding mustard for pressing in a country press, and raw oil cake.

২। কেশেরাজ, হংসবাজ, ভূম্পুরাজ, বাতুরাজ, শশুনৰ পাখি সবাকে পুর্বি
চাই কেচা থলিহৈবে ধুয়াই কানিব টুপলি কবি চিকিলাই দিব।

৩। খুয়োয়া দাক—পিপলীৰ ঠাৰা, গোৰখচৈ, মৰঙ আদা, নহক, পিয়াজ,
জাববাঙ্গ, ধাহডালি একঠা, পিপলী একমুঠা, জালুক একমুঠা, লোম এমুঠা
সবাকে বাকি খুয়ালে মামৰসি নাস।

৪। আঠিয়া কলৰ বাকলি পুৰি এৰি তেলেৰে ঘসিব, খণ্টাই সৈতে
গা ধুয়াই ঘসিব এতেকে ঘোৰাৰ মামৰসি নাস।

৫। আলগত্তে খুন্দিব পুৰনা মাটোহৰ একডেন ডালি কাণিমহিয়া কলা-
ধাৰনিষে বাকি বৌজ্জত ঘদিব পাচে ধুয়াই আনিব এতেকে মামৰসি গুচ।

৯১। মুদ্রা বোগ।

লক্ষণ—আঁচুৰ দহৱোকালে যেক গু হেন হই তাকে মুদ্রা বোগ বোলে।

ওষধ—ফালি পুজপানি উদিয়াৰ ছালকুঞ্জৰিব পাঁচ পাতত দিব বিউ
মিহলাই তাৰে ব'ক্কিব। খুখুৰাৰ পাত এৰা পাত হই পাতেৰে বাকিৰ তেৰ
ভাঙ হই।

৯২। মুদ্রাৰ।

লক্ষণ—প্ৰসাৰ কৰিব নোয়াবিলে মুদ্রাৰ বোলে।

ওষধ—শথৰ আগ ৭টা, বনশথৰ আগ ৭টা, হেলচিৰ আগ ৭টা, বঙ্গদা-
লোনেৰ খুয়াৰ মুদ্রাৰ নাস। যদি পেচাপৰ বাটদক্ষ হই ঘোৰাৰ চুলি চাখনি
তিয়াই পেচাপৰ বাটেছুয়ুয়াই দিব।

2. Dust over the affected parts with the mixed ashes of Keheraj, Hansharaj, Bhimraj and Batraj, after getting the body washed after a rub with some raw oilcake.

3. Give internally the following after having them boiled together in some water:—

Stem of long pepper, Gorokhachoi, Maranada, garlic, onion, Jabrang, split Matimah $\frac{1}{2}$ seer, a handful of long pepper, a handful of black pepper, and a handful of salt.

4. Rub the body with oil cake and wash, and then rub it with ashes of the rind of Athia Kola mixed with some castor oil.

5. Clean under light strokes of the pestle in a Dhenki (country husking machine) one Done (5 seers) of split Matimah, boil it with the liquid soda prepared from the ashes of the plantain tree burnt in the month of Kati, and then rub the body well with the preparation having the pony held under the sunshine. Wash the body well after some time.

91. MUDRA.

General Symptoms—Swellings like tumours on both sides of the knee.

Medicine—Draw out pus, if any, after an incision, clean it and bandage over it some roasted leaves of Chalkunari with some ghee or with some roasted leaves of Dhatura and castor plant.

92. MUDGAR.

General Symptoms—Obstruction to the passing of the urine.

Medicine—Give internally 7 twigs of Bon-Sath, 7 twigs of Helochi, and some salt in a paste.

When the urethra is closed pass through the passage some horse-hair rubbed with some soap.

৯৩। ঢাকা মুদ্পৰ।

ওষধ—চেপা ডুক চাল, বকুলগুলির চাপ, গাটিধন, কাকুড়া-গাতৰ পানি, চেকিথুবাৰ মূৰত দি চাৰি তিমটা মাৰিব তাতে যিখানি বই সৰাকো থোপাই বটি খুয়াব নাম।

৯৪। মৌবিচনিয়া।

সক্ষণ—মোৰাবিৰ বিচ কিন্তি ওলমে তাকে মৌবিচনিয়া বোলে।

ওষধ—মৌবিচনি পুৰিব মাটি ফুকহঁ চাই কৰিব কঠালৰ ডিলা চাই কৰিব হিলেমাৰা বাখৰ চাৰিকো শানি মিসলাই এসি ধুয়াৰ খুৰ ব তাতে মৌবিচনিয়া নাম।

৯৫। বক্সাৰ।

সক্ষণ—গুহ ডুমিৱে যদি তেজ বই তাকে বক্সাৰ বোলে।

ওষধ—মোসবালিৰ আগ, পুৰণি ভাঙৰ পাত পাতত দি বক্সাৰ লোনেৰে খুয়ালে বক্সাৰ নাম।

৯৬। বসতৰ ব্যাধি।

সক্ষণ—গাৰত যদি ভোৰৰ-ভোৰি কিঙ্কে তাকে বসতৰ ব্যাধি বেলে।

ওষধ—১। ভলুকা বাহৰ গাজ বটি কাজিবে মিসলাই খুয়ালে বসতৰ ব্যাধিৰ নাম।
অথবা

২। ভলুকা বাহৰ থোৰ নলগজালি লোনেৰে বটি খুয়ালে তথা নাম।

93. MUDGAR-DHAKA.

General Symptoms—Obstruction in the passing of urine causing a swelling of the belly.

Medicine—Place the following into the Khubali (a stone or wooden block with a hole in the centre for receiving grains for husking or cleaning with a Dhenki), give 3 strokes with the pestle and take only that which remains in the Khubali to be pasted and given to the sufferer.

Barks of Dhepa Dimoru and Bokul trees, Gathion, and the water of the crab hole.

94. MAUBICHANIA.

General Symptoms—Swelling of the scrotum.

Medicines—Burn and powder honeycomb, Matipuruha, spike of the jack fruit, mix them with gunpowder and prepare a paste with water; then rub the scrotum with the paste and wash.

95. RAKTA-SAR.

General Symptoms—Bleeding from the anus.

Medicines—Give internally roasted twigs of Moiba Al and leaves of old Bhang with salt.

96. RASBHOR BYADHI.

General Symptoms—Swellings in patches in the body.

Medicine—Make paste of the sprout of Bhaluka bamboo and give the same internally with sour gruel of rice.

2. Give internally the paste of the unopened leaves of Bhaluka bamboo and sprouts of Nal with salt.

৯৭। বহফুটা।

লক্ষণ—গাত গুটী গুটীকৈ ওলে রা ঘা।

উত্থ—১। এতোলা তেল, এতোলা চূগ দুইকো তপতাই দিব বহফুটা
গুচে।

২। মিয়া আতকপ আদপোরা, জালুক এপোরা লোন আদপোরা, তেল
দিব একত্র কবি সিজাৰ মাহৈৰ লগ কবি খুয়াব।

৩। পিঠীগুৰি এপোরা, ছালদি গুৰি আদপোরা, আলাঙ্কু গুৰি আদপোরা,
গুৰি আদপোরা সবাকে লগ কবি খুয়াব।

৯৮। বাজপিবা।

লক্ষণ—(যুবনিৱাকৈ চকলা বাঞ্চি হোৱা ঘা)।

উত্থ—জতবমাসাৰ চাল, দেওকাজ্বাৰ আলু, পকা পান, দলৰ পাত ঠাণ্ডা শিঠে
দি বটি দিব নাস।

৯৯। অৱা বাজপিবা।

লক্ষণ—ঝৈঝোলৰ ঠেনা গাবে মুখে ভৰিয়া হৰে।

উত্থ—বোনঘৱাৰ পাত চাল, বোনপুৰই, কুকুৰমৃতা, সকৰবিৱাল, চাউল,
ধোৱাৰ পাত, বনকপাহিৰ রাগে পাতে সবাকে বটি লিপি দিবো খুয়াব নাস।

১০০। কাঁচোৱা বাজপিবা।

লক্ষণ—কাঁচোৱা ব্যাধিৰ দৰে সকলো গাএ ভবিএ হয়ে।

উত্থ—চণাকচু বগা, কলাখাঁৰ, খহখহিয়া লাতাৰ পাত, কদমৰ পকা পাত
সবাকে বটি লিপি দিব নাস।

97. ROHPHOTA.

General Symptoms—Pimples all over the body, but scattered, and one at a place.

Medicine—1. Rub the body with one tola of lime and one tola of mustard oil boiled together.

2. Boil Siatarup $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, Black pepper 1 powa, Salt $\frac{1}{2}$ seer in mustard oil, and give the same to eat with pulses.

3. Give internally rice powder 1 powa, turmeric powder $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, Soots $\frac{1}{2}$ powa and Gur $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, mixed together.

98. RAJ-PIRA.

General Symptoms—Eruption of pimples in circular patches over the body.

Medicine—Apply externally the paste of the following :—

Bark of Jatarmala, root of Deokadra, Dal grass, ripe betel leaf, and Gur.

99. RAJPIRA AWA.

General Symptoms—Eruptions like the sheath of an Au tenga on the body and mouth.

Medicine—Apply externally and internally the paste made of the following :—

Bark and leaf of Bon-Au, Bon-Puroi, Kukur-suta and Saru Barial, and twig of Bonkopahee.

100. RAJPIRA KACHOWA.

General Symptoms—Swellings and eruptions in patches in the body and feet.

Medicine—Apply externally the paste made of the sheath of Chonakachu, ashes of the sheath of plantain tree, leaf of Khokhkhohia-Lota, and ripe leaf of Kadam tree.

১০১। সিন্দুরিয়া রাজপুরা।

লক্ষণ—গা মুখ ভবি সবাতে বঙ্গ পৰি হৰে।

ওষধ—১। পানি পোতনি, কঠকয়া, ডেমচকুয়াৰ ফুল, জাবেদেৰিৰ যাগ, যথাৰ, সিন্দুৰ সবাকো। বটি লিংগ দিব।

২। লাউবাধাৰ চাল, পূৰ্বি শিলিখা, আমলথি, আমৰ্তু, চাগল তিতাৰ চাল, চালৰ গুদা সবাকো। বটি লিংগ দিব নাম।

১০২। শঙ্কৰ ব্যাধি।

লক্ষণ—জদি ঘোৰাৰ গা উৎসি থাকে তাকে শঙ্কৰ ব্যাধি বোলে।

ওষধ—ধূৰূপা পাত, ধাণোন ঝুইকো একত্ৰ কৰি বান্ধিব ও খুৱাৰ শঙ্কৰ ব্যাধি নাম।

১০৩। শলিলা বোঁগ।

লক্ষণ—ঘোৰাৰ চাৰিউ ভৰিৰ লোম গুচে খজুয়াই থাকে তাকে সংশি বোঁগ বুলি।

ওষধ—জেতুকা পাত, কুহিয়াৰ বস, হালথি, কেচা সৰিয়হ তেলেৰে মিহলাই সেই ঠাইত দিব তেবে নাশ।

১০৪। শিয়াল গলা।

লক্ষণ—দুই গালুকিঙ্গে তাকে শিয়াল গলা ব্যাধি বোলে।

ওষধ—দিসলতিৰ দক্ষিণৰ চাল, শিয়াল চান্দা আলু, হালধী আলু, কঠালগুটি তাকে বটি বঙ্গসা লোমেৰে খুৱাৰ, সিটাৰে টুপলি কৰি সেকিব আৰু গালত লেপি দিব শিয়াল গলা ব্যাধি নাম।

১০৫। সর্পৰ দাঁক।

ওষধ—মিলকৰ্ণি, কনিবিহ চাল গোট, আনাপাগতোলা চুন, কলনাথ তিতা, শুমুনি গতা আকে মুখৰ সেপেকে বটি দিব।

101. RAJPIRA-SINDURIA.

General Symptoms—Eruption in patches of red pimplies all over the body from head to hoof.

Medicine—Apply externally the paste made of—Panipotoni, Kothorua, flower of Domdhokua, soft twigs of Jubeseri, saltpetre, and vermillion, or

2. Bark of Laubandha, Old Silikha, Old Amlakhi, stone of mango, bark of Chagol-tita, dust or powder of old thatching straw.

102. SHANKAR BYADHI

General Symptoms—Swelling of the body.

Medicine—Apply internally and externally the paste of Khaloon, and leaf of Dhatura.

103. SHOLILA-ROG.

General Symptoms—Itching and falling off of the hair from the legs.

Medicine—Apply the juice squeezed out of Jetuka, sugarcane, and turmeric mixed with mustard oil.

104. SHIALGOLA.

General Symptoms.—Inflammation of the cheeks.

Medicine—Take out juice of the following, mix them, and administer internally, also plaster over, and foment the inflammation with the refuse.

Bark of Dighloti taken from the south, Siarchand aloo, haldha aloo and seed of jack fruit.

105. SORPAR DARU—(MEDICINE FOR SNAKE BITE).

Medicine—Make a fine paste with your saliva of the following, and apply on the affected part :—

Nilkantha-Tita, root and bark of Konibih, unslaked or quick lime, Kalpanath Tita and Gumuni Lota.

১০৬। সর্ব বোগ নাম।

গুবধ—১। গাঁথিৰ একলহ, গুৰ একলহ, ভাঁওগুৰি এসেৰ, তিনিকোঁ পাঁগি
লাঁক কৰিব, একইশ দিন বেঁৰাক খুয়াব সর্ববোগ নাম হই গা হই।

২। নিতে এটা বৰালি মাছ সিঙ্গাব, চৰিয়া এটাত কাইট গুচাই কেচা
তেল এপোৱা মিহলাই খুয়াব সব বোগ গুচে।

৩। নগাপান নপাত, শুখন মৰিচৰ গুৰি হৃতোলা মাহেকত খুয়াব।

৪। ধান্য, মাস, কুকুৰা সহিতে সকলো বাখৰ দি বাঞ্জি একৈশ দিন খুয়ালে
মগা বেগৰন্ত হই সকলো ব্যাধি গুচে।

৫। মাকত গুট আদপোৱা, তকয়া কদংৰ চাল আদপোৱা, জলকিঞ্চ
আদপোৱা, লোন পাচ টকা, লঙ্ঘা ছটকা, সৰাকে বটি বোৰাক খুয়াব, সমন্ত
ব্যাধি নাম।

৬। পিপলী চাৰি তোলা, ধনিয়া চাৰিতোলা, জনি চাৰি তোলা, বনজনি
চাৰি তোলা, হালধি চাৰি তোলা, গোক্ষিৰ কটা চাৰি তোলা, গুৰ চাৰি টকা, বচ
ছতোলা, চেনি ছতোলা, হিঙ্গ ছতোলা, ভট্টিৱা লোন চাৰি তোলা, উজনিয়া লোন
চাৰি তোলা, নিৰখ চাৰি তোলা, পেৰোগালতি চাৰি তোলা, বিবিঙ্গুতি চাৰি
তোলা, পলাশ চাৰি তোলা, সৰাকো মিহলাই হাবিত ভৰাই মুখ বাকি
ধানৰ ভিতৰত আঠ দিন পুতি থব নিতে আঠতোলা প্ৰণানে বোৰাক খুয়ালে
সকলো বাত গুচে; সাকৰ লৰ'ও ভাগ হয়; পেট উসহি থাকে পেটত বিষ
পেলু সমন্তে গুচি গাৰ পুঁঁ হৰে তপ্তজল খুয়াব পাছে।

106. SORBO-ROG-NASH—(IMPROVEMENT OF GENERAL HEALTH WITH CURE OF ALL DISEASES).

Medicine—Give internally.

1. One pot of milk (about 4 seers), one pot of gur (about 4 seers), and one seer of powdered Bhang, all boiled together and given in 21 days in equal doses.
2. One Barali fish boiled and cleaned of all the bones mixed with one powa of mustard oil to be given daily.
3. Naga Pan 9 leaves and chilli powder 2 tolas to be given daily, for a month.
4. One fowl cooked or boiled with some paddy and pulses with all the spices to be given daily for 21 days. This improves the speed also.
5. Seed of makot $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, bark of Torua kodom $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, chilli $\frac{1}{2}$ powa, salt 5 tolas, and Lonka 2 tolas to be made into a paste and given internally each day.
6. Put the following in an earthen pot, close tightly the mouth and bury it in a heap of paddy for 8 days then take it out, and give 8 tolas of its content daily to eat.

Long pepper 4 tolas, Chitta 4 tolas, coriander seed 4 tolas, Jani 4 tolas, Banjoni 4 tolas, turmeric 4 tolas, Gokhur Kanta 4 tolas, Gur 4 tolas, Orris 2 tolas, sugar 2 tolas, Assafœtida 2 tolas, Bhutan salt 4 tolas, Ujonia salt 4 tolas, common salt 4 tolas, Parolalati 4 tolas, Barongguti 4 tolas and Pilas seed 4 tolas.

N. B.—The above medicine is administered for the improvement of general health by the cure of diseases specially of the bowels including costiveness, flatulence gripes, worms, all kinds of rheumatism and sprain.

১০৭। সিলপট ব্যাধি ।

লক্ষণ—জিউডারিব গোবত কিঙে তাকে বোলে সিলপট ব্যাধি ।

ঔষধ—আমর্ত্য, শিলিখা, বাতুল চন্দন, জাতি চন্দন, স্বর্গপুরা শিলব পানি, মাগবগ্ন, তেজমুই, রঙা কাঠফুলা, তেজপাত সরাকে একত্র করি বাটি লেপি দিব সিলপট ব্যাধি নাম ।

১০৮। সেহালি ব্যাধি ।

লক্ষণ—বাতি দিলে ধূপির তাকে সেহালি ব্যাধি বোলে ।

ঔষধ—১। অমরা, মাটিমাই ছাইকো উষগ্নাই থচি বঙালি লোনেরে কাজি মিসলাই খুঁতাব ।

২। ধূলুলি পুরিব কয়াৰ আলু ছাইকো বাটি বঙালি লোনেরে খুঁতাব সেহালি ব্যাধি নাম ।

১০৯। হাবা বোগ বা হাবা ঝোগ ।

লক্ষণ—কলাফুল যদি উধাহি উঠে তাক হাবা ঝোগ বোলে ।

ঔষধ—১। কাচোৰ হাব জুইত তপতাই সেকিব ।

২। ছালকুঁড়ী ইতত মিশ করি তপত করি বাক্সিব তবে হাবা ঝোগ শুচে ।

107. SILPOT.

General Symptoms—Swelling at the root of the penis.

Medicine—Plaster over the affected part with the paste of Shilikha, Stone of mango fruit, red sandal, white sandal, Nagargu, Tejmaya, Red mushroom, bayleaf, and the water washing a thunderbolt.

108. SEHALI.

General Symptoms—Panting day and night.

Medicine—Give some mati mah and hogplum boiled together adding salt and sour gruel of rice to eat.

2. Make a paste of roasted Dhunduli and tubers of Konya with some salt and give internally.

109. HARA-ROG.

General Symptoms—Swelling of the shins.

Medicine—Foment the swelling with a bone of tortoise heated over fire.

2. Bandage with chalkunwari and ghee heated over fire.

THE END.



GLOSSARY.

A

Ablakh	... A horse having the skin of its body and muzzle of different colours.
Ablakh Pakhara	... A horse having the skin of its body and muzzle of the colour mixed with black and white and the coat (hair) also of mixed colours.
Ablakh Tuling	... An ablakh mixed with tuling, or an ablakh having greater portion of the skin of its body white.
Achowari	... A riding pony. An expert rider of the pony who knows about the strength, intelligence and gait of the pony.
Agula	... The forepart of a pony.
Agora ...	... Xanthium spinosum or, Urena lobata.
Ahont ...	... Pipal tree ; <i>Ficus religiosa</i> .
Ahouroowa	... <i>Michelia Champaca</i> .
Champa.	
Ajoni ...	... <i>Ptychosis. Carum Copticum</i> .
Akon ...	... Swallow-wort. <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> .
Al ...	... Spur.
Amada	... Mango Ginger. <i>Curcuma amada</i> .
Amchengela or Amchokara	... }
Amlokhi	... <i>Phyllanthus Emblica</i> .
Angul ...	... A finger's breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cubit
Arjun	... <i>Terminalia Arjuna</i> .
Arokchand	...
Autenga	... <i>Indica Dillenia</i> , fruit of.

B

Bachoni-tita	...	
Bagh-darya	...	A pony of Son-darya variety with spots on the body.
Baghnola	...	
Bagh Nakhora	...	A daraya Pakhara pony having zebra stripes above the eyes, and white spots on the ear.
Bagh-Pakhora	...	A Darya Pakhara pony having zebra stripes above the eyes, and white spots on the ear.
Bahok ...	...	Adhatoda Vasica.
Bamuna Pakhora	...	A spotted pony with a blaze from the forehead down to the chin.
Batraj	...	<i>Ficus Bengalensis.</i>
Bhado-tita	...	
Bholukabanhor-gaj.	...	Sprouts of Bholukabanh (a kind of big-sized bamboo used for posts and other strong work).
Bhang	...	<i>Cannabis sativa.</i>
Bhedali-lota	...	<i>Pæderia fœtida.</i>
Bheshorigooli or } Bhekurigooli }	...	Seed of <i>Solanum Indicum.</i>
Bhet ...	...	Water lily. <i>Nymphaea Lotus.</i>
Bhodorachat-tuni	...	This is another name of the pony called Ablakh Tuling.
Bhog-jira	...	<i>Cuminum Cyminum.</i>
Bhog joni	...	The same as joni. <i>Carum copticum.</i>
Bhola-bangana	...	A big kind of brinjal. <i>Barban-gana.</i>
Bhomora kolia	...	A beetle-black pony.
Bhot bangana	...	A small kind of wild and bitter egg plant.

Bhot Dubari	...
Bhotor kharu	...
Bhringraj	... <i>Wedelia calendulacea.</i>
Bhunyi-komora	... <i>Ipomoea paniculata.</i>
Bihdhekia	... A kind of fern.
Bihlangi or } Bihlongoni }	... <i>Polygonum Sp.</i>
Bilokhi	...
Biring gooti	... <i>Embelia Ribes.</i>
Boch ...	... <i>Acorus Calamus.</i>
Bog-Pakhara	... A horse having its muzzle, scrotum or knees of blackish brown colour.
Bokul	... <i>Mimusops Elengi.</i>
Banjani	... <i>Ocimum gratissimum?</i>
Banjora	... A kind of wild citron.
Banar Banua- Kachu.	... Wild arum. <i>Colocasia antiquo-</i> <i>rum.</i>
Benmola	... <i>Aglaia Roxburghiana.</i>
Ban noharu	... Wild garlic. <i>Urginea Indica.</i>
Ban au	... <i>Dillenia Sp.</i>
Ban Phauf	... <i>Leucas linifolia.</i>
Ban Purai	... <i>Basella rubra.</i>
Bansath	... <i>Achyranthes aspera.</i>
Barahak	...
Barahuda	...
Baralimach	... A kind of big fish without scales.
Barhilotu	...
Barmanimuni	... <i>Hydrocotyle asiatica.</i>
Barnidhan	... A kind of paddy, the rice of which is generally used for preparation of country cakes.
Barlilu	... A kind of thatching grass with broad blades.

Barun	... Cratæva religiosa.
Bata ...	... A kind of coarse grass used for thatching and walling purposes.

C

Chabua Chilimi	... A Chaichilimi pony with white spots.
Chagal-tita	...
Chai chilimi	... A pony with a colour like that of the straw of the paddy.
Chal Ablakh	... A pony with its muzzle black and the coat and the skin mixed with black and white.
Chali-Tolou	... A Set Darya pony having it. muzzle, tail, knees and hair black.
Chalkunwari	...
Chamar-taru	...
Chand	...
Chandu-tita	...
Changeri tenga	... Wood-sorrel. <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> .
Chelauri	... An eyebrow, or a line of hair growing like an eyebrow.
Chengamor	... A kind of wild arum plant with small thorns on the stem of the leaves and of sour taste used occasionally as vegetable.
Chichiringa	...
Chilimi	... A horse with its muzzle, knees and the scrotum black.
Chinajok	... A leech of the plain.
Chipoha	... A whip.
Chita	... <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> .

Choi	... Piper chaba.
Chokoa Chilimi	... A pony with its eyes, mane and the edges of the ear black, neck and abdomen pale black and the hair or coating mixed with red and white.
Chokoa Kumit	... A pony of the Nora Kumit kind when it is not brilliantly red.
Chakar	... A whorl.
Chandora or Chandra	... A lime-like white pony.
Chonakochu	... An arum, the leaves of which are very big and may be used as umbrellas in rain. Arum Indicum.
Chonahor Peta	... Tuber of chonah, a kind of small arum plant.
Chongorchal	... Bark of Machilus odoratissima.
Chorat or Dom- Chorath.	... Laportea crenulata.
Choroli	... Pimpinella involucrata.

D

Dabla or Dapona	... Buttock, quarter of a pony.
Dal ...	... A water weed with leaves, ears and seeds like those of the paddy.
Dankachi	... A black or red spotted pony having spots of different colours down to the knees.
Deocharai	... A pony having the armpit, abdomen, mane, muzzle, and the tail of reddish brown colour.
Deokadra	...
Deotora	... Andropogon serratus.

Dhepa Dimoru or Hati Dimaru	}	A kind of large fig.
Dhokdhoria		
Dhunduli	...	Snake gourd. <i>Trichosanthes anguina</i> .
Dhutura	...	Thorn apple. <i>Datura fastuosa</i> .
Dighloti.		
Dingarikhatti—		
Dogodha, or Dogdha Chilimi.		A pony having the colour of its body as black as that of a black arum plant, and having the hair of its muzzle, knees and belly of a blackish brown colour.
Dogdha Darya	...	A Bagh Darya pony having the hair of its knees dead black and patches of blackish brown colour on the body.
Dom Dhokuwa or Damdeuka	}	<i>Impatiens Balsamina</i> .

F

Fulam Chilimi	...	A pony of Sukila Chilimi kind with black spots.
Fulam Pakhara	...	A white pony with black spots on the abdomen.
Fulod	...	
Futuka	...	A plant with white or blue flowers growing generally on high land.

G

Gauthion	...	
Ghila (Jati)	...	A round and flat seed of a creeper used specially by children as marbles. <i>Entada scandens</i> .
Ghila (makari)	...	Ditto of the smaller kind.

Ghora-joni or Joni	Pimpinella Involucrata ?
Ghoralejia	...
Ghumaroa or	{
Ghimoru	}
Ghun	... A small destructive insect that lives in bamboo or timber.
Goakhur kota	...
Gobarsuthi	... Dry cowdung.
Gorokh Choi.	
Gumunilata	... Ophiorrhiza Mungos.
Gun lota	...
Gunraj	...
Gur	... Raw sugar.
Guriakothalor	Minu
Gutimali	... Jasminum Sambac.

H

Hachuti	... Dregea volubilis.
Haldha Alu	... A kind of wild yam.
Hancharaj	...
Harghurrucha	... Vitis quadrangularis.
Hathikorola	... Momordica Charantia.
Hathipipoli	... Scindapsus officinalis.
He洛chi	... Enhydra fluctuans.
Hogaganderar gu	
Hoha chilimi	... A pony with the skin of its body, muzzle and the star white, and the hair of the body of ash colour with white patches here and there.
Harishankar	...
Hudumuwa	... A pony with eyes, muzzle, and forehead of different colours ; or a pony with one cheek and one flank of variegated colour.

I

Ihor mul ... Aristolochia indica.

J

Jabeiseri or Laijabori

Jabrang ... A kind of aromatic fruit brought by the Bhutias.
Crocus sativus.

Jagannath-tita.

Jalukati ... *Piper aurantiacum.*

Jani ... *See Ghorajoni.*

Jatarmala ...

Jatighila ... *See Ghila.*

Jatkolia ... A pony having the colour of a ripe blackberry.

Jengtiyonh or
Jengtihun }

Jetuka ... *Lawsonia Alba.* Indian henna.

Jika ... *Luffa acutangula.*

Jira or Bhogjira ... Cumin seed. *Cuminum Cyminum.*

K

Kaba kalia ... A pony having its body mixed of white and yellow colours, i.e., almond colour, and the armpits and buttocks mixed with pale blue.

Kalia or Kalia telon A pony with its body and the muzzle of the purple colour like a brinjal, and the abdomen and buttocks white.

Kajal-gouri ... A kind of fragrant katuri, *Curcuma Aromatica.*

Kaljira	...	Nigella Sativa.
Kalpanath Tita, or Kalamegh	{	Andrographis paniculata.
Keheraj	...	Eclipta alba.
Keku Pakhora	...	A white pony with one or both the ears black and the knees and buttocks partially so.
Keturi or Katuri	...	Curcuma Zedoaria.
Khalun	...	Soda prepared from the ashes of Sat, a kind of aquatic plant.
Khirang	...	A dazzling coloured pony of the Tukam variety.
Khoh Khohia lota	...	A creeper with rough leaves and which causes a burning sensation on touch.
Khohuwa Bhekuli		A kind of frog with a rough body and which always selects a dark place such as the corner of a house, etc., to live.
Khutaria	...	Amarantus spinosus.
Kodom	...	Anthocephalus Cadamba.
Kalia Ablakh	...	A pony having the skin and the hair of the body mixed of white and black, and the hair of the muzzle and the knees black as burnt.
Kalia Bora Chaul	...	Rice of a paddy called Kalia Bora ; i.e., a Bora of the black kind.
Kanibih	...	Croton Tiglum.
Kanuwa	...	Crane.
Kanya	...	Cyperus rotundas ?
Karoi	...	
Kathanda	...	A plant with white flowers generally growing in shade.

Katharuwa	...	Albizzia procera.
Katdianga-pipora	...	An ant whose hinder part is always turned up and which selects clumps of bamboo for preparing its nest.
Kawa bhaturi	...	Citrullus colocynthis.
Krishna ahonia	...	A spotted pony having in the centre of its back a black mark like a saddle.
Kuchila	...	Strychnos Nux-vomica.
Kukur Pakhora	...	A pony with its body spotted like the sky and the mane of mixed colours.
Kukursuta	...	Blumea lacera.
Kulabori	...	
Kumit	...	A pony with the body of the colour of a kuchia (a fish shaped like an eel), and the hoofs, legs, tail and the mane black.
Kumit kolia	...	A black horse with dashes of red in the muzzle and the star.

L

Laiguti	...	Seed of a vegetable called Brassica rugosa which resembles in every way a mustard plant.
Iaitorun	...	
Lakhi.	...	A kind of spice.
Laubandha, or Chika-maroli	}	
Lumghotika	...	A projecting growth of hair like the pat ghoti.
Lumdhar	...	A growth of hair in a line like a centipede.

Lonka	... A kind of very fine wild chilly which is very hot.
Lora tita	... A kind of plant with small round and bitter fruits used now and then as vegetable. <i>Solanum verbascifolium.</i>

M

Machpara	
Makorigbila	... See under ghila.
Makot.	
Malbhogkolar Pachola.	Sprout of malbhog kcla, a plantain tree the fruits of which are the best of all the plantains.
Malotiphul	... <i>A ganosma Caryophyllata.</i>
Manimuni	... <i>Hydrocotyle Asiatica.</i>
Mathokthoka	... A kind of plant like the Chita, the soft twigs of which are sometimes taken with other vegetables.
Mathori	... Mane of the pony.
Matipkuruha	... A kind of plant with only a few circular leaves growing attached to the ground and bearing only a few fruits which when ripe become red and sweet and are eaten by the children.
Matikolia	... An earth coloured pony.
Matimah or Matikalai.	... <i>Phaseolus radiatus.</i>
Moa alu	... <i>Dioscorea aculeata.</i>
Machurmah	... <i>Lens esculenta.</i>
Magumah	... <i>Phaseolus Mungo.</i>
Mahanim	... <i>Azadirachta Indica.</i>

Mohuapat	...	Leaf of Bassia latifolia.
Moinagiri Chaul	...	Rice of a paddy called Moinagiri.
Moj	...	Albizia lucida.
Moran Ada	...	A kind of ginger which is of blackish colour inside and hotter than the ordinary ginger.
Motia Chilimi	...	A white pony mixed with green colour.
Mousarali or Moiha Ali.		
Mukhchauni	...	Part of the bridle ?
Mutha	...	

N

Nagar Gu	...	A hard and black piece of earth just like coal found several feet below the surface of the earth or sometimes in the river, the paste of which is very cold and applied to a burning sore.
Nakdewna	...	A plant with leaves similar to those of Sesamum but larger in size.
Nakh	...	Corner of the muzzle.
Nal	...	An aquatic reed. Phragmites Karka.
Naljora	...	A kind of Nal tree, joints of which can be separated with a slight pull and replaced.
Nangalbhanga.		
Nechkuri	...	Mulberry. Morus indica.
Nekai Chilimi	...	A sukila chilimi pony with a black star on the forehead.

Nilkantha titā	... A kind of bitter creeper with leaves like those of <i>Piper betel</i> or <i>pan</i> .
Naga pan	... A kind of <i>piper betel</i> brought by the Nagas used with nuts like ordinary <i>pan</i> or <i>piper betel</i> .
Nora chilimi	... A pony with the colour of the stalk of the paddy.
Nora kunil	... A pony with a dazzling red colour.
Norni	... A barber's tool for clipping nails
Norosingha	... <i>Murraya Koenigii</i> .

O

Oal	... <i>Arum campanulatum</i> .
Odal	... <i>Cordia myxa</i> .
Oparchokuwa	... One having projecting eyes, or having the sight upwards.

P

Pachula	... Hinder part of the pony.
Pani paruwa	... A tortoise shaped aquatic insect that moves without rest on the surface of water in a tank, pond, etc.
Panipotoni	... A kind of vegetable creeper.
Parijat phul	... <i>Canna Indica</i> .
Pachatia	... <i>Vitex Negundo</i> .
Palas	... <i>Butea frondosa</i> .
Porolaloti, or Potol	... <i>Trichosanthes dioica</i> .
Pryongusti, or Pryongu.	... <i>Aglaia roxburghiana</i> .
Punirganthi	... Knot of the duck weed, or <i>Lemna paucicostata</i> .

R

Rahaut	...	An expert rider of the pony, a horseman.
Ramkola	...	Fruit of a kind of dwarf plantain tree with a white tapering trunk, used for gardening only.
Ranga Tolou	...	A kali or kolia tolau with red hair round the ears.
Rant	...	The line of the crest of a pony.
Roghunarnikota or Bojaroni Kuint.		
Raghunath Bih.		
Rahana.		
Rongrai Kolia	...	A black pony with a reddish lustre.
Rupohi Pokhara	...	A pony with black thighs and circular black marks on the ears.

S

Set Darya	...	A pony as white as cotton wool.
Sankhini Sanp	...	A kind of short and small snake with golden colour, and taken to be very dangerous.
Satmul	...	Asparagus racemosus.
Siarchand Alu	...	A kind of wild yam.
Silikha	...	Terminalia chebula.
Simolu	...	Silk cotton tree. <i>Bombax malabaricum</i> .
Singori	...	<i>Trapa bispinosa</i> .
ukila Ablakh	...	A pony having white and black patches on the skin of its body, and similar dots on the skin of muzzle, and the hair white.

Sukila Chilimi	... A pony with the skin and the muzzle black, and the hair white.
Sulpha or Sonla	... <i>Peucedanum Sowa</i> .
Sia Atorup	
Siju	... <i>Euphorbia nerifolia</i> .
San Darya	... A pony with the colour of yellow pat silk or that of the petals of ketki flower.
Sandaparia	
Sang'a.	
Sankanchi Phul.	
Saru Barial	... <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> .
Saru manimuni	... <i>Hydrocotyle rotundifolia</i> .

T

Talau ...	... A pony with the hair white but mixed with yellow.
Tangon...	... A male horse.
Tamu ...	... A black pony having lustre of red in its star, armpits and abdomen.
Tartag ...	...
Tatuk ...	... A small Bhutia or country pony.
Tiphora...	... A pony with the colour mixed with black and white or with red or white.
Tiphora Pokhora	... A spotted Tiphora.
Tiphora Bhodora	... A Tiphora with a blaze from its forehead downward.
Tukam ...	... A pony with dark black colour.
Tuling ...	... A white pony with a black head.

Temenapat.	
Thari ...	... Stem, stalk.
Tara ...	... <i>Alpinia Allughas.</i>
Taruakadam	... <i>Acacia Farnesiana.</i>
Taji ...	... A mare.
Tamakhupat	... Leaf of tobacco (<i>Nicotiana Tabacum</i>).
Talpatra	... Leaf of fan-palm (<i>Borassus Flabelliformis</i>).
Tiabjali phul	... A fragrant white flower of a plant like the 'tara.'
Turuki...	... Pony imported from Turkistan.
Turuki Tangon	... A male Turki pony.
Tula ...	... Cotton wool.
Tunh ...	... Chaff of paddy or some other grain.
Tejpatt ...	... Bay leaf. <i>Cinnamomum Tamala.</i>
Tejmaia	...
Tel Salor Larani	... The rod used for turning up and down mustard in an oil press.
Trikatu	... A mixture of black pepper, long pepper and dry ginger.
Trifala	... A mixture of the three myrobalans used as a medicine.
Thalipukhuria	... Hollow backed.
Thepon Tita	...

U

Ujania lon	... A rock salt formerly brought from the hills of Upper Assam.
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